

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

## THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

The full details of the heroic battle of the Alma have, ere this, been read with the intensest interest in every country in Europe. To thousands of homes in Great Britain and France the glorious

news has brought sorrow and lamentation; but in every home in both nations, even in those of the mourners themselves, it has excited, at the same time, the warmest feelings of pride and patriotism. Not only Great Britain and France, but every civilised nation in the world, to which the recital has penetrated, has

shared the exultation of the victors, and formed prayers for the final and irretrievable downfall of the sanguinary despot, upon whose head lies the guilt of all the blood that has been, and is yet to be shed.

Last week the victory o. Alma was, to some extent, overshadowed



THE LATE MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

by the vague but splendid fiction of still greater victories at Sebastopol. This week, though the fiction is destroyed, a marvellous fact remains, which predicts, prepares, and more than half accomplishes the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea. France and England have proved themselves worthy of the cause they have undertaken. Their gallant armies have made manifest that the ancient glory is not dead; and that an unflinching sense of duty, an invincible love of right, and a courage that fears no human obstacle, animate the two foremost nations of the world. The calm, precise, and soldierly pen of Lord Raglan, and the more vivid and curt, but not less soldierly, pen of the lamented St. Arnaud, have told how the battle was fought and won; while the vigorous and beautiful narratives of the Correspondents of the principal London journals have filled in the colour and given the proper light and shade to these broad and striking outlines. The details are none too ample. The fuller the information that we receive from day to day, the greater is the admiration excited by the devoted gallantry of the brave men, who sacrificed their lives to achieve a victory, so great in itself, and the precursor of others so much greater. History records no battle that excels or can compete with it, either for rapidity or for daring. Prince Menschikoff was so sure of his position, that he declared he could hold it against two hundred thousand men, and drive them into the sea. Nothing could be more admirably chosen. The heights of the Alma were strong by nature, and made still more strong by art. They were defended by a vast force of infantry, of cavalry, and of artillery—the very pick of the Muscovite army. Overlooking the Alma (henceforth a classic and illustrious river) from an apparently impregnable height of four hundred feet, concealed in brushwood, and behind walls and intrenchments, the Russians were enabled to sweep the plain beneath them with unerring precision and deadly effect. They literally mowed down their assailants like grass or standing corn. But the gallant French and English knew their work. If they gave way for a moment under a murderous fire, it was only to rally again, and renew the assault with fresh energy. Though there was not a tree to shelter a man, though everything that could have afforded the least cover had been burned and swept away; though they were dazzled by the glare, and blinded by the smoke, of a burning village, that, in accordance with Muscovite tactics, had been sacrificed to prevent its falling into their hands; though they had to ford a river full of pits and holes; and though they had to climb a breastwork of rock and earth as high as the cross of St. Paul's Cathedral, the Allies—nine-tenths of whom had never before found themselves face to face with the stern realities of actual warfare—marched full of hope and energy to the encounter. Men of inferior pluck would have considered the attempt a desperate one; but these men—true heroes of more than antique valor—carried the position in the short space of three hours and a half. The loud British cheer that rung from those well-won heights struck terror into the hearts of the retreating Russians. Homer never sung of a more brilliant exploit, and painter or sculptor never devoted the resources of his art to illustrate a grander achievement. The Russian soldiers proved themselves to be no contemptible foes, and their Generals, both before and during the conflict, showed that they possessed military skill in the highest degree. But the bravery of the soldiers, and the skill of the Generals, was met by bravery still greater, and by military genius superior, to their own. It cost the Allies the very flower and chivalry of their youth to defeat the foe in the first encounter that he had courage enough to risk; but, great as was the loss, and deeply as it is to be deplored, history will hold it cheap, when it considers the immense advantage which it secured. The result filled the armies of the Allies with renewed hope, and gave them faith in their own invincibility; while to the Russians it communicated a fatal discouragement, if not despair.

Although the Allies, in consequence of the deficiency of cavalry, were not able to follow up their victory—a fact which is dwelt upon with much natural regret by the brave St. Arnaud, in almost the last words he ever wrote—the discomfiture of the Russians was signal enough to prevent them from contesting another inch of ground. On the Katscha and the Belbec—strong positions, almost as formidable as that of the Alma, if they had been held by a foe determined to make an obstinate resistance—they were either unable, or unwilling to offer battle; and the British troops—flushed with their victory, marched unimpeded to the east and south; and, after forcing fifteen thousand Russians to take flight, and capturing a large quantity of ammunition and baggage, established themselves in the commanding position of Balaclava. The French army followed them after the interval of a day; and the Russians in Sebastopol, foreseeing from this manoeuvre the downfall of the fortress, and the consequent capture of the fleet, scuttled at the mouth of the harbour no less than five of their line-of-battle ships, and two frigates. By this desperate act they doubtless prevented Admirals Dundas and Hamelin from executing summary vengeance upon that arm of their service; but, by the same means, they prevented their own egress; and, without saving their fleet from destruction, merely rendered it necessary for the Allies to annihilate or capture it from the land side. That the object will be accomplished—unless the Russians sink the whole fleet to prevent a more humiliating catastrophe—we cannot permit ourselves to doubt.

All France and England—all the civilised world—look upon the fall of Sebastopol as virtually included in the victory of the Alma. If the Russians can recover from such a reverse, they will not only be far braver than they have yet proved themselves, but far more fortunate than they have any right to expect. They have more to contend with than ever. The blood that has been shed has effectually roused the spirit of two great nations. The British and French not only fight for Turkey, but for themselves. The personal element has got into the quarrel, and will nerve the arms of every surviving soldier of both armies. The brave men who lost the lives on the blood-stained heights of the Alma will be avenged by their comrades. They know what they have to do, and they will do it. They have a thousand incentives, while the Czar has but one. They have not only to vindicate the justice of Europe and the rights of humanity, but they have to prove that their valour is equal to their disinterestedness and their virtue, and that they can maintain by their arms the

high position which they have assumed as the arbiters of the destiny of Europe, against whose command no Potentate, however absolute and mighty, can make the least aggression upon his neighbour, without being called to account and punishment. Their happy alliance has been hallowed by a just cause, cemented by blood, and crowned by victory. SEBASTOPOL will, in due time, yield to their valour; or the world will retrograde, and Cosackism will tread out freedom and civilisation under its relentless hoofs. But of such a result, is there a man in France or Great Britain who has the least fear? If there be, let him turn to the history of the great and glorious Battle of Alma, and take comfort from the perusal.

#### THE LATE MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

THE distinguished position of the late Marshal St. Arnaud in the Allied expedition to the East, and in the victory on the Alma, will be found detailed in the Supplement published with the present Number.

Of the deceased Marshal we gave a memoir in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for April 15, 1854. We now append a few additional biographical details.

The Marshal was born in Paris, on the 20th of August, 1801. At the age of fifteen he entered the *Gardes du Corps*, and was soon sub-Lieutenant in the infantry of the Line; but he quitted the Army, and did not return to the service until 1831, when he entered the 64th Regiment of the Line as sub-Lieutenant; and, a month afterwards, was raised to the grade of Lieutenant. He took an active part in the war of La Vendée; and, on the pacification of that province, was attached as Orderly Officer to Marshal Bugeaud. At this time he was charged with a mission to the Duchesse de Berri, which he executed in such a way as to acquire her esteem. M. de St. Arnaud was rapidly promoted, at Algiers, to the rank of Captain. At the siege of Constantine he distinguished himself greatly, and received the decoration of the Legion of Honour. In 1840, after having displayed great courage in a series of battles, he was raised to the rank of Commandant in the 18th Regiment of Infantry, which he quitted for the Zouaves. In 1842 M. de St. Arnaud attained the grade of Lieut.-Colonel, and as such joined the 15th Regiment of Infantry. His services obtained for him the warm approbation of Marshal Bugeaud, and in 1844 he was made Colonel of the 32nd Regiment. When the country had become more tranquil, Colonel de St. Arnaud devoted himself to the task of colonisation, and succeeded so well that in 1847 he was raised to the rank of Major-General. He had previously been promoted successively to the rank of Officer and Commander in the Legion of Honour. The country becoming again the theatre of war, M. de St. Arnaud acquired a high reputation by his bravery and talent. In 1850 he was appointed to the command of the province of Constantine, and in that post obtained great distinction by his proceedings against the enemy. Having, by a brilliant campaign against the Kabyles, raised his reputation to the highest point, M. de St. Arnaud returned to France; and, as General of Division, was appointed by the President of the Republic to the command of the 2nd Division of the Army of Paris, and soon afterwards was appointed Minister of War. In 1852 the General was made a Marshal of France, named Senator, and received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. The Marshal left the Ministry of War to command the Army of the East, and died, of *angina pectoris*, on the 29th ult.

The *Moniteur* in announcing the sad event, says:—"All France will associate itself to the deep regret felt by the Emperor. This cruel loss mixes up a national mourning with the joy caused by the last news from the East. Having rendered such great services, Marshal St. Arnaud succumbs at the very moment he had acquired, by the expedition of the Crimea, and the signal victory of the Alma, glorious claims to the gratitude of the country."

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.



##### SIR WILLIAM YOUNG, BART.

This young Baronet, one of the gallant 23rd Regiment, who met so glorious a death on the heights of the Alma, was the eldest son of the late Sir William Lawrence Young, Bart., by Caroline, his wife, daughter and co-heir of John Norris, Esq., of Hughenden House, Bucks. He was born 15th January, 1833, and had, consequently, only recently completed his majority. The Baronetcy, to which he succeeded in 1842, was conferred in 1769, on his great-great-grandfather, Sir William Young, Lieut.-Governor of Domolos, whose wife Elizabeth Taylor, of Birrons, was cousin of the late distinguished Sir Herbert Taylor, G.C.B.



##### BRIGADIER-GENERAL TYLDEN.

The death of this eminently-distinguished officer, the Commanding Royal Engineer at the battle of the Alma, is thus referred to in Lord Raglan's Despatch:—"Brigadier-General Tylden was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake. I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera."

William Burton Tylden, the gallant subject of this brief notice, was younger brother of the present Major-General Sir John Maxwell Tylden, Kt., of Milsted Manor, Kent, and younger son of the late Richard Tylden, Esq., of Milsted, by Jane Auchmuty, his second wife, sister of Lieut.-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, G.C.B. His ancestors, the Tyldens of Milsted, are a family of great antiquity.

The Brigadier-General entered the Royal Engineers as 2nd Lieutenant, so far back as 19th Nov., 1806. The following year he obtained promotion, and in 1812 became Captain. In 1814 he served at the siege and capture of Fort Santa Maria, and was commanding Engineer in the action before Genoa, under Lord William Bentinck. In 1837, he attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and at the time of his lamented death, was full Colonel and Brigadier-General. Colonel Tylden married Leolinia, eldest daughter of William Baldwin, Esq., of Steedhill, Kent, and leaves issue.



##### LOUISA, COUNTESS OF HOPE-TOUN.

Louis, Countess of Hopetoun, died on the 1st instant, at Edinburgh. Her Ladyship was born September 16, 1802, the daughter of the late Lord Macdonald, and married, June 4, 1826, John, fifth Earl of Hopetoun, by whom, who died April 8, 1843, she had an only surviving son, John Alexander, present Earl.

DIED, on the 5th inst., Mr. George Garrett, many years connected with the parish of St. James's, Piccadilly, where he had four years filled with zeal and integrity the office of Churchwarden: during this time and previously, he had been presented, on more than one occasion, with a handsome testimonial, by his brother parishioners. Mr. Garrett and his colleague, Mr. Crane, superintended the restoration of the handsome St. James's Church Organ of which we gave an Engraving in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Oct. 16, 1852.

WILLS.—The will of the most noble the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort has been proved under £12,000 personally; Francis George Coleridge, £16,000; Archibald Grahame, Esq., £12,000, within the province of Canterbury; Peter Bellinger Brodie, Esq., £12,000; William Stroud, Esq., Banker, Swansea, £12,000; Stephen Brunsell, Esq., Polelow-park, Devon, £140,000.

MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD'S SUCCESSOR.—General Canrobert, who succeeds the Marshal, is forty-four years of age. He is a man of great judgment as well as bravery, and of undoubted probity. He entered the army as a private soldier, but is of an excellent family in Brittany, where he has a small estate of about 5000 francs a year. With this small patrimony, Canrobert, when receiving only the pay of a commandant, lived honourably, never incurring debts, and from time to time opening his purse to relieve comrades in distress.

#### THE WAR.

##### INVESTMENT OF SEBASTOPOL.

We have given, in this week's Supplement, an account of the march of the Allied Army to the heights on the south side of Sebastopol, where they arrived on the 27th. On the morning of that day, the transport steamers, taking in tow the vessels containing siege implements, began to go down in the direction of Balaclava. On the following day several of the transports were towed into the harbour, and commenced discharging. As the transports lay quite close to the shore, the guns, lowered on barges provided with a kind of drawbridge, had only a few yards to go. A dozen sailors and artillerymen put their shoulders to it, and the huge machine was landed. A dozen horses then took the place of the sailors, and the cannon was moved towards Sebastopol. The greatest difficulty was to get the transports into the bay, on account of the narrowness of the entrance; but this obstacle was soon overcome by the use of steamers, which towed them in one by one. In the course of a few days between 120 and 130 large guns were landed.

On the 28th an enormous fire appeared to be raging in the heart of Sebastopol; and as the Allied armies were in sight, and were to summon them on that day, it was thought that possibly the Russians were pursuing the usual Russian plan of burning, blowing up, and destroying everything, rather than surrender. All the Polish and other deserters agreed that they were prepared to do so. The ships which they have sunk at the entrance of the harbour are the *Holy Trinity*, 120 guns; *Rostislaff*, 84; *Sisepoli*, 40-gun frigate; *Zagoodieh*, 84; *Oriel*, 80; *Silistria*, 80; *Koolche*, 40. These ships, with one exception, had all their rigging standing, all their guns and stores of every description on board. Parts of their hulls are still visible, but the mast and rigging have now been cut away. Quantities of their ornamental and other gear have been picked up outside the harbour, washed out of them by the waves.

It has since been ascertained that the flames were caused by the burning of a quantity of stores; from which it is inferred that the Russians have made up their minds to the worst.

From the encampment of the Fourth Division, in front of Sebastopol, the whole town and forts can be perceived. The latter are most formidable, but are dominated by the position occupied by the Allies. The town is small, and apparently deserted by the greater part of its inhabitants. It has a dreary appearance, unrelied by shade or trees, owing to the white stone of which the forts and houses are constructed. Figures can be distinguished by the naked eye on the outer forts. On the 28th a Russian column issued from the town, and the Fourth Division, under Sir George Cathcart, advanced to meet it. The Russians instantly withdrew, with an evident view to entice the English under the range of their heavy cannon. This ruse had, however, no effect; for Sir George retired on the enemy's having declined to accept battle. In consequence of this step of the Russians, the three other British divisions, which had previously been at some distance, were ordered to advance.

Telegraphic reports, which must be received with caution, as they are not from official authorities, state that on the 2nd of October Sebastopol was completely invested on the south, and that the aqueduct was in the hands of the Allies. The bombardment of the forts was said to have begun on the 4th, and was to be continued till the 8th, on which day it was expected that an assault would be made. The Russians, who had been working night and day, had formed sand batteries, and armed them with ships' guns, but the range of the Allies' artillery was greater than that of the enemy.

Eight thousand cavalry, belonging to the reserve, are stated to have been safely landed in the Crimea. Omer Pacha is said also to have sent 8000 Turks to Varna, as additional reserves, in case of necessity.

From Kaffa, Kerch, and Perecop, Prince Menschikoff is reported to have received a reinforcement of 15,000 infantry, 8000 cavalry, and thirty guns.

##### THE THREATENED DIVERSION IN BESSARABIA.

Reports from Bucharest state that skirmishes have already commenced on the Bessarabian frontier. A Russian brigade occupies the passes of the Danube in the Dobrudja, and patrols of Cossacks are regularly sent across the frontier on short foraging incursions, and to plunder the wretched defenceless villages. In order to put a stop to the system, Achmet Pacha, the Commandant of Silistria, has sent a body of 800 horse with some field-pieces to Matschin. This force patrois in smaller detachments the Dobrudja in quest of the Cossack marauders. Since the 18th of September slighter countermeasures have been of almost daily occurrence.

It is said that Omer Pacha, immediately after the receipt of the brilliant news from the Crimea, sent orders to the Turkish troops concentrated near Matschin to advance towards the mouth of the Pruth. The Marshal will, it is said, conduct in person the operations against Bessarabia, and enter the Russian territory at the head of 50,000 men. This intention of Omer Pacha has been merely quickened by the victories of the Crimea.

The regiments of Russian cavalry and artillery stationed on the Russo-Galician frontier have received orders to proceed by forced marches to the Moldo-Wallachian frontier. It is supposed that these troops have been ordered up to prevent the Turks from crossing the Sereth.

##### THE FLEETS IN THE BALTIC.

No news of any interest has been received from the Baltic during the last few days. The mail-steamer *Bulldog*, which arrived at Dantzig on the 8th, reported that the greater portion of the fleet (all steamers), under the orders of Sir Charles Napier and Admiral Martin, were at anchor near Revel. A part was cruising in the Gulf of Bothnia, and a number of ships were to sail to Ledsund. No attack had been made; but the ships of the fleet on the way to England were under orders to wait at Kiel, &c., for further instructions.

##### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

The following were received at the Admiralty on Tuesday, Oct. 8:—

(No. 498.)

*Britannia*, off the Katscha, Sept. 28. Sir—I beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, by the request of his Excellency General Lord Raglan, I have ordered 1000 Marines of the fleet to be lent to the *Agamemnon* in the harbour of Balaclava, to relieve a similar number of the British forces now employed in guarding the heights overlooking that port.

The *Albion* and *Vesuvius* returned last night from off the Alma river, having brought down from the country and embarked on board the *Avon*, transport, about 340 wounded Russians, whom I immediately sent on in charge of Commander Rogers of the *Albion*, with a letter to the Governor of Odessa, of which the enclosure No. 1 is a copy.

From the state of the country Captain Lushington was obliged to use every precaution in protecting his people employed on this service; and yesterday afternoon he was forced to embark all his men under the guns of the *Vesuvius*, as a body of about 6000 Russians had advanced rapidly upon him.

The Allied armies are in position to the south of Sebastopol, and the English cavalry and French reinforcements are expected hourly, but a strong N.E. wind is now against them.

Marshal St. Arnaud has been obliged by ill-health to resign the command of the French army to General Canrobert, and the Marshal has left for France.

The cholera is still showing itself occasionally among the ships of the fleet, but the crews generally are healthy.

The army is still suffering considerably, but the change of temperature this morning will, I hope, prove beneficial: fortunately the rains have not yet set in.

I have, &c., J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

(Enclosure to 498.)

*Britannia*, off the Katscha, Sept. 26. Sir—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, in consequence of the advance on Sebastopol of the Allied armies after the battle of the Alma, on the 20th inst., a number of wounded Russian officers and soldiers were left in the rear, in the small villages near the places where they had fallen, and by the request of his Excellency General Lord Raglan, I have collected as many as I could (about 340).

In order to shorten the sufferings of these gallant soldiers, which a long sea voyage must necessarily increase, I have sent them to Odessa, rather than to Constantinople, the distance to the former being as much less.

Commander Rogers, of the Royal Navy, has charge of them, under a flag of truce; and I trust your Excellency will, in the same feeling of humanity, receive and consider them as non-combatants until regularly exchanged, granting to the officers in charge an acknowledgement of the numbers and grades of the prisoners delivered over by me to your Excellency.

I have, &c., J. W. D. DUNDAS.

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency the Aide-de-Camp, General Annenkov.

(No. 77.)  
GENERAL LETTER.

*Canterbury*, Constantinople, Sept. 30.  
Sir.—Her Majesty's steam-vessel *Beagle* arrived yesterday morning from England and Malta, and went on in the evening to join the fleet off Sebastopol, complete with coals and water.

The *Vulcan* sailed last evening for the Crimea; and the *Industry*, *Cambria*, *Andes*, *Colombo*, and *Kangaroo* steam-transports are ready. Some of these vessels take up colliers, with about 1700 tons of fuel for the fleet, besides several coal-ships sent on to Varna.

The *Industry* will be employed as a steam-collier, and carries between 700 and 800 tons.

The *Caduceus* transport arrived on the 28th from the Crimea, with 270 sick from the army, having lost a great number on the passage down. The *Courier* transport, also with sick, came down yesterday, but got ashore some miles up the Bosphorus, but I have removed all the sick to Scutari by steam-tenders.

The Turkish Government having kindly given every assistance in their power in complying with our wants, I have also applied to them for more bedsteads for the hospital, and am myself contracting for 200 wooden trenties, they being much required.

I have pleasure in co-operating with the military authorities, with a view to the care of the sick and wounded, and, from the unremitting attention of the staff, they are made as comfortable as possible under existing circumstances.

A Russian Brigadier-General died of his wounds last night at Scutari, and will be buried to-day with military honours. Another General has also arrived from the Crimea, who will be sent on to Malta, by direction of the Commander-in-Chief, by the first opportunity.

I beg to enclose a statement\* of the sick and wounded soldiers, made out as correctly as can be ascertained during the present press of duty.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDWARD BOXER Rear-Admiral, Superintendent.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London.

A party from the British fleet have established themselves in the light-house of Cape Chersonese, which forms the extreme eastern corner of the promontory to the south of Sebastopol; and have relit the light which the Russians had extinguished.

No. 487.

*Britannia*, off the Katscha, Sept. 23, 1854.

Sir,—I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my letter to you of the 21st instant (No. 485), the men and boats of the fleet have been employed in bringing from the field (about four miles distant), and carrying on board the transports, the English and Russian officers and men wounded in the battle of the Alma, as well as the sick of the army.

2. All the medical officers of the different ships have been zealously and usefully occupied in attending them, and I have been obliged to send several assistant-surgeons in the vessels with the wounded to Constantinople.

3. The *Vulcan* and *Andes*, with 800 wounded and sick, sailed for Constantinople yesterday; and to-day the *Oriental* and *Colombo*, with 900, including some sixty or seventy Russians, will follow. Another vessel (by the request of Lord Raglan) with about 500 wounded Russians, will also proceed, under charge of the *Fury*, to land them at Odessa.

4. On the night of the 21st inst., the Russians made a very great alteration in the position of their fleet in Sebastopol. I enclose a report made by Captain Jones, of the *Samson*; and I propose attacking the outer line the first favourable opportunity.

5. Captain Jones also reports that great exertions appear to be making to strengthen the land defences, as well as those by sea. New batteries on both sides of the port have been erected, defending the entrances and line of coast. One, to the north, has heavy guns, of a range of 4000 yards, two shots having passed over the *Samson* when nearly at that distance.

6. Provisions for the army have been landed, and the forces move on to-day towards Sebastopol, accompanied by the fleets, which have anchored off the Katscha.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

OBSEERVATIONS ON THE FLEET IN SEBASTOPOL, MADE ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1854, BY CAPTAIN L. T. JONES, C.B., H.M.S. "SAMSON."

## MOORED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOUR,

From north to south, are the following vessels:

1st—A frigate, at northern extreme.

2nd—Two dicker.

3rd—A three-decker, with round stern.

4th—A two-decker.

5th—A two-decker.

6th—A two-decker, without masts, quite light, and appears to be newly coppered.

7th—A large frigate.

## ARTILLERY CREEK.

The top-gallant masts of these are on deck and sails unbent. The ship without masts is lying across Artillery Creek; inside is a two-decker ready for sea, and bearing an Admiral's flag at the mizen.

## HEAD OF HARBOUR.

The ships at the head of the harbour, which had hitherto been lying with their broadsides to the entrance, are now lying with their heads out:

No. 1—On the north a two-decker.

2—A two-decker.

3—A two-decker.

4—A two-decker.

5—A two-decker.

6—A three-decker at the entrance of the Dockyard Creek.

7—A three-decker bearing an Admiral's flag at the fore.

Above these are two ships: one appears to be a line-of-battle ship, and the other a frigate.

## STEAMERS.

Five steamers under the northern shore. Three small steamers at the head of the harbour, and four in Careening Bay.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Dockyard Creek skuts in with Northern Fort, bearing S.E. & E. Observed about 500 infantry marching toward the town, from the direction of Balaklava.

Noticed about 60 men employed on brow of signal hill, carrying mould from brink of cliff to Square Fort.

3:45 P.M. — Cape Constantine and ships in one bearing S. &amp; W.

SINKING OF THE RUSSIAN SHIPS AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE HARBOUR OF SEBASTOPOL.

No. 489.

*Britannia*, off the Katscha, Sept. 24. 1854.

Sir,—In my letter of yesterday (No. 487) I reported the extraordinary change that had taken place in the position hitherto maintained by the enemy's fleet in the harbour of Sebastopol, and I now beg you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the same afternoon, on the appearance of the Allied fleets in sight of Sebastopol, the whole of the vessels moored across the harbour were sunk by the Russians, leaving their masts more or less above water, and I went last evening to the mouth of the harbour to assure myself of this singular event. Captain Drummond has examined the harbour this morning, and reports that the lower mast heads of the ships are generally above water, that the passage is closed, except, perhaps, a small space near the shoal off the North Battery, and the double booms inside are thus rendered more secure. Eight sail of the line are moored east and west, inside of the boom, and three of the ships are heeled over to give their guns more elevation to the sweep over the land to the northward.

2. An intelligent seaman, a deserter who escaped from Sebastopol on the 22nd, had partly prepared me for some extraordinary movement. He had informed me that the crews of the ships moored across the harbour (to one of which he had been attached) had been landed, with the exception of a very few in each ship; that the vessels were plugged ready for sinking; that the guns and stores were all on board; and that the other ships were moored under the south side to defend the harbour from attack from the northward. He reported that the battle of Alma had greatly dispirited the Russians, that the troops had retreated on Sebastopol without a halt; that he believes the whole Russian force not to exceed 40,000. The man's statements were clear, and on points that came under my own observation were mostly corroborated, and I consider reliance may be placed on his information generally, considering the means his station in life afforded of enabling him to obtain it. At the request of Lord Raglan I have sent him on shore to act as a guide to the army on their approach to the environs of Sebastopol.

3. The Allied armies moved this afternoon to take up a position to the south of the port of Sebastopol, and the fleet will move so as to meet their arrival there.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

To the Secretary of the Admiralty.

THE FRENCH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Therapis, Sept. 27. Demoralised by the courage of the Allied troops, the Russians, who have had 8000 men killed on the Alma, neither stopped on the Katscha nor on the Belbek, which were formidable positions. They have entered Sebastopol, the entrance of which they have blocked up by sinking three of their line-of-battle ships and two frigates. On the 25th the Allied armies were in march to take up a position before the town. The English had 1800 men put *hors de combat* at Alma. An Aide-de-Camp of Lord Raglan proceeds to Paris and London, the bearer of despatches from the Commanders-in-Chief.

\* Not enclosed.

(From the *London Gazette*, Tuesday, Oct. 10.)

War Department, Oct. 10, 1854.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle has this day received two despatches, of which the following are copies, addressed to his Grace by General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B.:—

## THE ENGLISH FORCES AT BALACLAVA.

Balaclava, September 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—I have the greatest satisfaction in acquainting your Grace that the army under my command obtained possession of this important place on the 26th inst., and thus established a new and secure base for our future operations.

The Allied armies quitted their position above the Alma on the morning of the 23rd, and moved across the Katscha, where they halted for the night, and on the following day passed the Belbek.

It then appeared that the enemy had established a work which commanded the entrance of the river, and debarked its men for the disembarkation of troops, provisions, and material; and it became expedient to consider whether the line of attack upon the north side should not be abandoned, and another course of operation adopted.

It having, after due deliberation, been determined by Marshal St. Arnaud and myself that we should relinquish our communication with the Katscha, and the hope of establishing it by the Belbek, and endeavour, by a flank march to the left, to go round Sebastopol and seize Balaclava, the movement was commenced on the 25th, and completed on the following day by the capture of this place by her Majesty's troops, which led the advance. The march was attended with great difficulties. On leaving the high road from the Belbek to Sebastopol, the army had to traverse a dense wood, in which there was but one road that led in the direction it was necessary to take. That road was left, in the first instance, to the cavalry and artillery; and the divisions were ordered to march by compass, and make a way for themselves as well as they could; and, indeed, the artillery of the Light Division pursued the same course as long as it was found possible; but, as the wood became more impracticable, the batteries could not proceed otherwise than by getting into the road above-mentioned.

The head-quarters of the army, followed by several batteries of artillery, were the first to clear the forest, near what is called, in Major Jarvis's map, Mackenzie's Farm, and at once found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division, on the march to Bagchessera. This was attacked as soon as the cavalry, which had diverged a little into a bye and intricate path, could be brought up. A vast quantity of ammunition, and much valuable baggage fell into our hands, and the pursuit was discontinued after about a mile and a half, it being a great object to reach the Tschernaya that evening.

The Russians lost a few men, and some prisoners were taken, amongst whom was a captain of artillery. The march was then resumed by the descent of a steep and difficult defile into the plains, through which runs the Tschernaya river, and this the cavalry succeeded in reaching shortly before dark; followed in the course of the night by the Light, First, Second, and Third Divisions: the Fourth Division having been left on the heights above the Belbek till the following day, to maintain our communication with the Katscha.

This march, which took the enemy quite by surprise, was a very long and toilsome one, and, except at Mackenzie's Farm—where two wells, yielding a scanty supply, were found—the troops were without water; but they supported their fatigues and privations with the utmost cheerfulness, and resumed their march to this place on the morning of the 26th.

As they approached Balaclava, nothing indicated that it was held in force; but as resistance was offered to the advance of the Rifle Brigade, and guns were opened from an old castle as the head of the column showed itself on the road leading to the town, I deemed it prudent to occupy the two flanking heights by the Light Division and a portion of Captain Brandling's troop of Horse Artillery on the left; movements terminated by the surrender of the place, which had been occupied by very inconsiderable numbers of the enemy.

Shortly after we had taken possession we were greeted by Captain Mende, of the *Agamemnon*, and soon after by Sir Edmund Lyons himself. His co-operation was secured to us by the activity and enterprise of Lieutenant Maxe, of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, who reached my camp on the Tschernaya, on the night of the 25th, with despatches, and who volunteered immediately to retrace his steps through the forest, and to communicate to Sir Edmund the importance I attached to his presence at the mouth of the harbour of Balaclava the next morning, which difficult service (from the intricacy of the country, infested by Cossacks) he accomplished so effectually, that the Admiral was enabled to appear off this harbour at the very moment that our troops showed themselves upon the heights.

Nothing could be more opportune than his arrival; and yesterday the magnificent ship that bears his flag entered this beautiful harbour; and the Admiral, as has been his invariable practice, co-operated with the army in every way possible.

We are busily engaged in disembarking our siege train and provisions, and we are most desirous of undertaking the attack of Sebastopol without the loss of a day. I moved up two divisions yesterday to its immediate neighbourhood, when I was enabled to have a good view of the place; and Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne and General Béot, the French Chef de Génie, are occupied in reconnoitring it closely to-day.

The march of the French army on the 25th was still more fatiguing and prolonged than ours. Being behind our columns, they could not reach Tschernaya till the next day, and I fear must have suffered sadly from want of water.

I regret to have to acquaint your Grace that Marshal St. Arnaud has been compelled, by severe illness, to relinquish the command of the army. I saw him on the 25th, when he was suffering very much; and he felt it his duty to resign the next morning. I view his retirement with deep concern, having always found in him every disposition to act in concert with me. He has since become much worse, and is, I fear, in a very precarious state.

Fortunately he is succeeded by an officer of high reputation, General Canrobert, with whom I am satisfied I shall have great pleasure in acting, and who is equally desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations with me.

I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c. &amp;c.

Balaklava, Sept. 28, 1854.

My Lord Duke,—In continuation of my despatch of the 23rd inst., I beg leave to lay before your Grace the name of the officers whose names have been brought to my notice by the Generals of Divisions and the Heads of Departments.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown speaks in the highest terms of Lieutenant-Colonel Yeo, of the Royal Fusiliers; Lieutenant-Colonel Chester, of the 23rd, who was unfortunately killed, and of Captain Bell, who succeeded to the command, and brought the regiment out of action; and Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, of the 33rd; Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders, of the 19th, who was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Egerton, of the 77th, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shirley, of the 88th; also of Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence and Major Norcott, of the Rifle Brigade, each commanding a wing of that corps; Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, commanding the Artillery; of Captain Brandling, commanding a 9-pounder troop of Horse Artillery; and Captain Anderson, commanding a field battery; and Captain Gordon, of the Royal Engineers: likewise of Lieutenant-Colonel Sullivan, and Lieutenant-Colonel Airey, of the Adjutant and Quartermaster-General's Department; and Captain Hallowell, of the latter; and Captain Whitmore and the other officers of his personal staff; and Captains Glyn and Mackenzie, the Brigade-Majors serving with the Division.

Lieutenant-General Sir Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge recommends Colonel the Hon. F. Hood, of the Grenadier Guards; Colonel the Hon. George Upton, of the Coldstream Guards; and Colonel Sir Charles Hamilton, of the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, of the 42nd; Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, of the 79th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Ainslie, of the 33rd; Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Cunynghame, the Assistant-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General; Captain Butler and the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General of the Division; and Major the Hon. James Macdonald, and the other officers of his personal staff; also Lieutenant-Colonel Daressy, commanding; and Captains Faynter and Woodhouse, of the Royal Artillery; and Captain Chapman, of the Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling and Captain the Hon. Percy Fielding, the Brigade-Major of the Division.

Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans eulogizes the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. P. Herbert, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, who was wounded, I hope not severely; Major Lyons, of the 23rd, acting as Assistant-Adjutant-General, in the absence, from sickness, of Lieutenant-Colonel Wilbraham; Captain Lane Fox, and Captain Thompson, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, and Captain Alix, and the other officers of his personal staff. He also praises the exertions of Lieutenant-Colonel Hoey, of the 20th; Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, of the 55th; and Lieutenant-Colonel Webber Smith, of the 95th, who was severely wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Carpenter, of the 41st; Lieutenant-Colonel Haly, of the 47th; and Major Dalton, of the 49th; Lieutenant-Colonels Fitzmayer and Dupuis; and Captains Turner and Swinton, of the Royal Artillery; and to these I may add Captain Lovell, of the Royal Engineers; Brevet-Majors Thackwell and Armstrong, the Brigade-Majors of the Division.

I consider it my duty especially to recommend Captain Adye, of the Royal Artillery, the principal staff officer of that branch of the service, and Captain the Hon. Edward Gage, Brigade Major of Artillery, and Major Tylde, Brigade Major of the Royal Engineers, and Major the Hon. Edward Palmerham, and Captain Wetherall, Woodford, Sankey, and Hamilton, of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

Mr. Commissary-General Fildes and Dr. Hall, the principal medical officer, were in the field the whole time, and merit my approbation for their exertions in discharging their onerous duties.

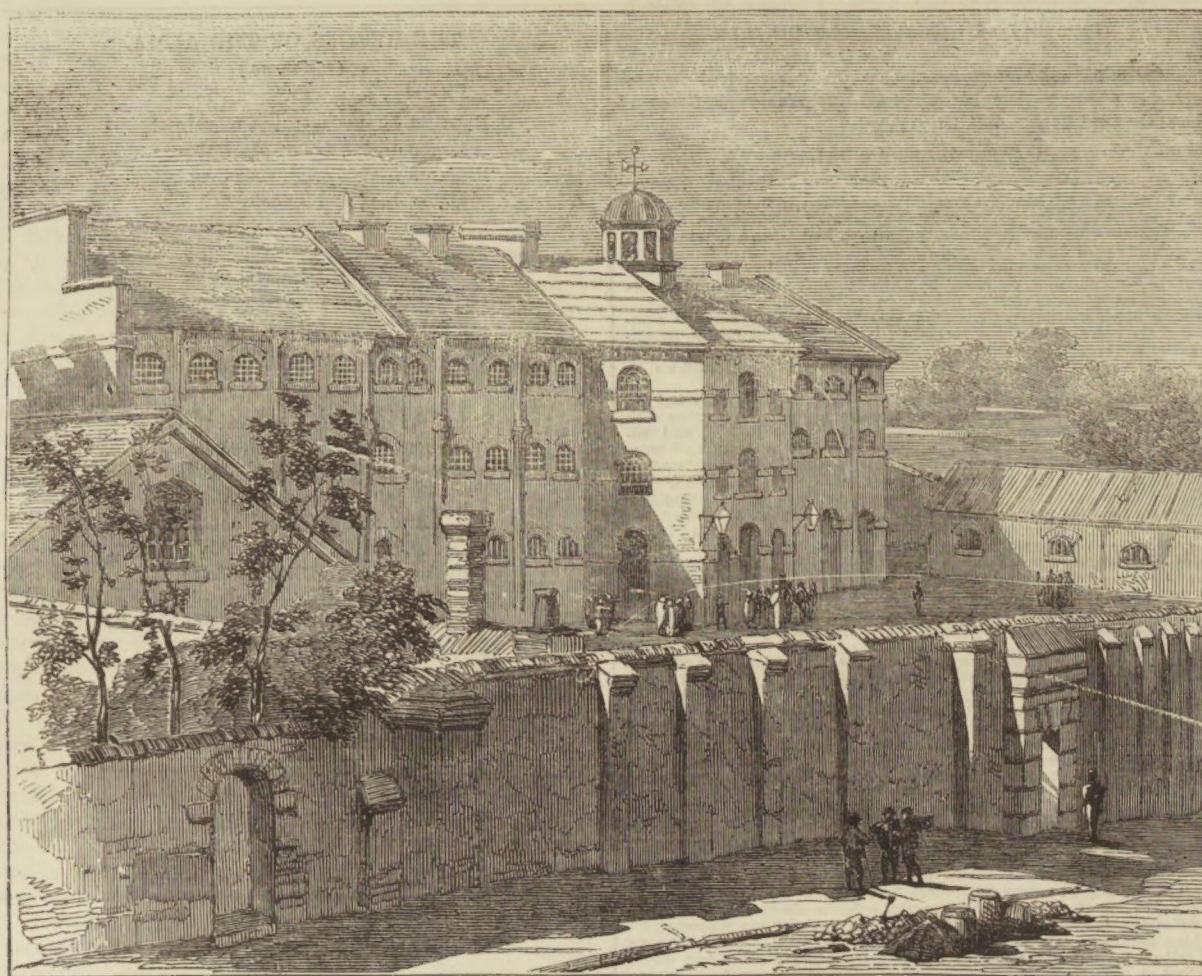
I have, &amp;c.,

(Signed) RAGLAN.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, &amp;c.

## THE HEROES OF THE ALMA.

[FOR MUSIC.]



GAOL AT LEWES, IN WHICH THE RUSSIAN PRISONERS ARE CONFINED.

abode. They eat well, and sleep well: their diet—of good beef, bread, soup, and tea—suits them well. They are very orderly in their conduct, and before their meals sing a short hymn as grace. On Saturday, we understand, a young Fin was born somewhat unexpectedly. The mother and child are progressing well, under the care of the surgeon of the prison.

#### GIGANTIC WATER-WHEEL.

THE starting of a stupendous Water-wheel, recently added to the works of the Laxey Glen Mines, in the Isle of Man, was attended with an interesting ceremony, on the 27th ult. The mines, we understand, are held under lease from the Crown, at 1-12th Royalty. They produce about 90 tons of silver-lead ore per month, yielding 50 ounces of silver to the ton; and also about 280 tons of zinc ore monthly. The works include eight large water-wheels, and one steam-engine; and the company are about to erect three additional water-wheels: one 16 feet in diameter, and two 50 feet. The starting of the gigantic Wheel recently added was commemorated by an industrial fête by between 3000 and 4000 persons, from all parts of the island, to witness so great an achievement as (according to the *Manx Sun*) the completion of the "largest wheel in Europe." We have only space to describe the naming ceremony.

The workpeople—between 500 and 600 in number—dressed in holiday clothes, accompanied by two bands of music, walked from the washing-floors to the large Wheel, headed by the Chairman of the Directors, George W. Dumbell, Esq.; and the Agent of the Mines, Captain Rowe; who, on their arrival at the Wheel, conducted the Governor and his lady, the Lord Bishop and his lady, and Mrs. Dumbell, to the first platform, where his Excellency, by means of a small handle, let on the water to the Wheel, which immediately commenced moving. Simultaneously with the first motion of the Wheel Mr. Dumbell, gracefully threw the bottle, ornamented with lace and filled with champagne, and named the Wheel "Lady Isabella," in honour of the Governor's lady. At the same moment a flag at the top of the wheel was unfurled, and made known the title to the assembled crowds, who greeted it with loud cheers, while the shouts from the strong lungs of the workpeople vied with the booming of the can-

nons in proclaiming the satisfactory accomplishment of a great undertaking.

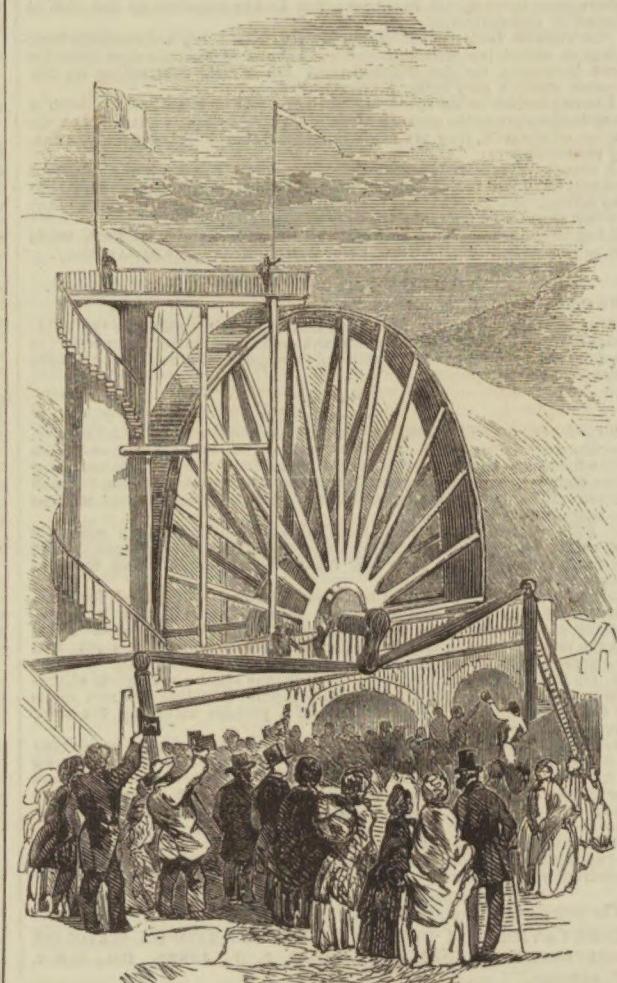
The workpeople were then regaled upon a neighbouring green with substantial fare; after which they enjoyed themselves in various games. The guests of the Mining Company were entertained in a building which had been erected upon the green for the occasion. A variety of toasts were drunk, not forgetting "The Miners," proposed by his Excellency the Governor of the Island.

The day's rejoicing concluded with a display of fireworks from the viaduct near the new washings.

The new Wheel forms a conspicuous object in the picturesque glen of Laxey. Its vast dimensions are first noticed by the visitor, when descending the new road from Douglas. A host of little white cottages now stud the slopes on each side of the glen, many enclosed by a clump of trees; at the bottom of the glen is a neat little church recently erected, and the new washings, where some hundred men and boys are busily employed attending to the machinery which crushes and washes the ore; further up, the mine is entered by a level, where all the ore passes out; towering above is the large Wheel sitting on its handsome case, on the end of which the Manx Arms figure in gigantic proportions; several other wheels and engine-houses are seen still higher up the glen, and forming a background to all stands Snaefeld, the monarch of the Manx mountains. On coming to a closer inspection of the Wheel, next to surprise at its great dimensions and majestic motion, an apparent want strikes the eye of the unscientific visitor, viz., the absence of any aqueduct to the top, or even in a line with the centre of the Wheel; a long row of white arches are certainly seen approaching it, but they are found merely to bear the long connecting rod which moves backwards and forwards applying the power of the Wheel to work the pump at the mine shaft, which is distant some two hundred yards from the Wheel. If, however, the visitor will go to the top of a neighbouring elevation, a large reservoir will be found, filled by a small stream of water; from the reservoir an iron tube about two feet in diameter passes under the surface to the foot of the Wheel, whence it rises perpendicularly in the centre of a slender white tower to the level of the reservoir, then passes under the platform over the Wheel, and pouring on to it, returns in the opposite direction; for the Wheel is what is termed a "breast-shot," and the water does not pass right over the top as an

"over-shot." The axle of the Wheel rests on the top of a substantial oblong erection in which the lower half revolves; this casing is not merely an enormous stone building, but shows great taste of design, the lower part being pierced by arched openings, which give it a light appearance, and allow the Wheel to be seen.

The Wheel is 72 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 6 feet broad clear in the water way. The burthen is moved from the centre, giving 10 feet stroke at the crank, and 8 feet in the engine shaft. The axle of the Wheel, from the Mersey Iron Works, is made of malleable or hammered iron 17 feet long and 21 inches diameter, and weighing 10 tons. The arms are of wood with cast-iron rim, supplied by Gelling's Foundry, Douglas. The line of rods extending from the wheel to the top of the pit is 600 feet in length. They are made of solid oak, strapped with plates of wrought iron. The mine is 200 fathoms deep, which depth is being constantly increased. It was this that rendered so large a wheel



THE STARTING OF THE GREAT WATER-WHEEL, AT LAXEY GLEN, ISLE OF MAN.

necessary to keep the mines clear of water. The Wheel, if required, would pump 250 gallons of water per minute from a depth of 260 fathoms.

We should add that, beside the new church lately built for the miners, there are schools for their children, superintended by a competent master from Battersea; all which has been mainly accomplished through Mr. Dumbell, Chairman of the Directors, and supported by the Mining Company.

#### RE-OPENING OF THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, AT WALLINGFORD.

THE ancient parish church of St. Mary, at Wallingford, having been taken down, and entirely rebuilt, with the exception of the tower, was re-opened for the purposes of Divine worship on Tuesday, the 26th ult., when the Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

The old Church consisted of a nave, north and south aisles, and

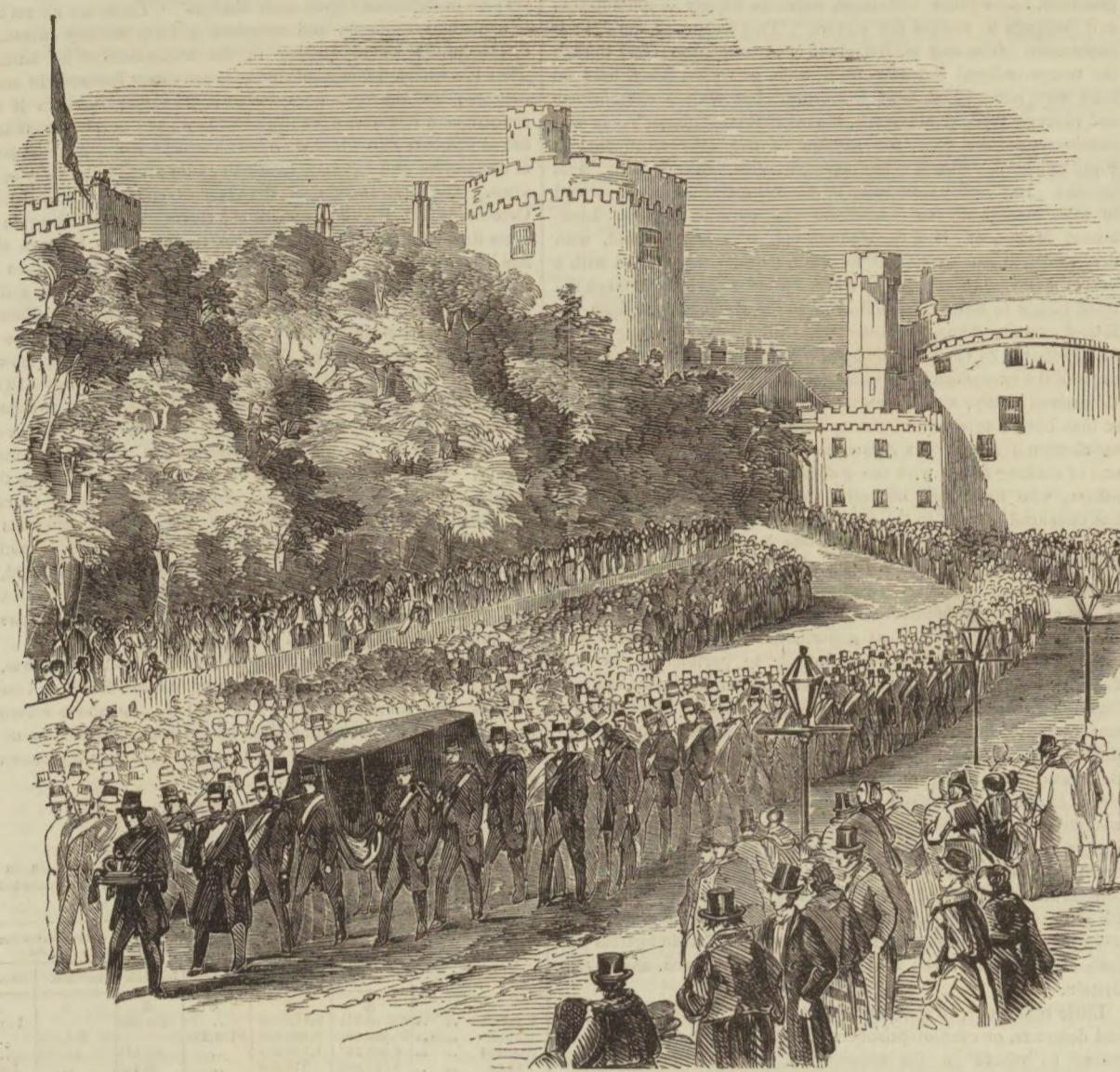


ST. MARY'S CHURCH, WALLINGFORD, RESTORED.

chancel, and a large square tower, which had been rebuilt in the year 1653. The structure has been taken down and rebuilt, except a portion of the chancel and the tower. The seats have been re-arranged so as to provide additional accommodation for 150 persons. The two aisles have been widened considerably, and the south one extended eastward, so as to afford the required amount of accommodation. The interior presents an open roof of high pitch, and well proportioned to the general area of the building. The floor is laid with black and red Staffordshire tiles. The seats are low and open; those appropriated to the Corporation being distinguished by stall ends, having carved finials bearing the Corporation Arms. The east window has been filled with stained-glass, by Waller, of Newcastle; the figure in the centre compartment being appropriated from a previously-existing window. The Communion-table is covered with a handsome crimson velvet cloth, with a monogram presented by some of the ladies of the town. The chancel-stalls are of oak, with admirably-carved finials. On each side of the east window are tablets—one bearing the Creed, and the other the Decalogue—presented by I. E. Payne, Esq., of Wallingford. The building is warmed with hot air by Messrs. Haden, of Tewbridge. The walls are built of flint, with Bath-stone windows, quoins, and mouldings. The whole of the work has been successfully



RUSSIAN PRISONERS AT SCHUMLA.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.—THE PROCESSION LEAVING KILKENNY CASTLE.

carried out by Mr. Castle, builder, of Oxford, from the designs of Mr. D. Brandon, the architect.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the exertions of the Rector, Curate, Churchwardens, and others interested in this excellent work, for the indefatigable attention they have paid to it. The restoration has been most economically carried out; but, notwithstanding, there is a deficit of about £400, which it is hoped will soon be collected.

#### FUNERAL OF THE MARQUIS OF ORMONDE.

THE removal of the remains of this much-lamented nobleman, from Loftus-hall to Kilkenny Castle, took place on the 30th ult.; and on Monday morning they were deposited in their last resting-place.

From an early hour, the tenantry from the Kilcash, the Garryricken, the Dunmore, and Kilmac'hane estates began to pour into Kilkenny, to pay the last melancholy tribute. The concourse of the gentry of the county was also immense; and as eleven o'clock, the hour fixed upon for forming the funeral procession, drew nigh, the citizens might be seen approaching the Castle *en masse*. The coffin was laid out in the hall, with pall and coronet; the suite of apartments adjoining was appropriated, for the occasion, for the purpose of robing rooms. The military officers and clergy intending to take part in the procession were received in the library; the members of the Corporation, the Masonic bodies of Kilkenny, and the gentry of the county and city waited in the picture gallery; and the tenantry, in their white scarfs and hatbands, were marshalled in the court-yard. At half-past eleven o'clock the procession began to move.

In the advance was a body of tenantry, wearing the insignia of mourning.

These were succeeded by the officers of the garrison in uniform, and wearing crape upon the arm.

Next came the County Inspector, and other local officers; and after these, the clergy, in a large body—those of the county wearing scarfs

and hat-bands, the city clergy also having on their gowns and bands.

After the clergy came the coronet of the deceased Marquis, borne on a crimson velvet cushion, by Mr. King, his Lordship's butler.

The Coffin followed, borne on the shoulders of a picked body of stalwart young men, selected from the tenantry. The lid showed a large electro-plated breast-plate, engraved with the Ormonde arms impaling those of Paget, and beneath, the inscription:—

JOHN BUTLER, the Most Honourable Marquis of Ormonde, Earl of Ormonde and Ossory, Viscount Thurles and Baron Arklow, K.P., Hereditary Chief Butler of Ireland, Colonel of the Kilkenny Militia, and Lord-in-Waiting on the Queen. Obit. 25th September, 1854; Aet. 46 years.

On each side of the coffin was a row of noblemen and gentlemen, acting as pall-bearers; on one side, these were led by the Earl of Desart, on the other by the Earl of Beauchamp. The coffin was followed by the relatives of the deceased, as mourners.

The household servants and dependants of the noble Marquis came next, arrayed in the livery of mourning. These were succeeded by the Corporation of Kilkenny, before whom the civic sword and massive silver mace—a present to the Municipal Council from the Duke of Ormonde in the latter end of the seventeenth century—draped in crape, were borne reversed. The members of the Council walked two and two; led by the Mayor, Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.P. for the city; and the city High Sheriff, Thomas Hart, Esq., J.P. They were attended by the Corporation officials.

Then followed, in a long double line, the members of the Masonic Lodges of Kilkenny; mustering nearly a hundred in number, and wearing crape weepers and the usual emblematic blue-ribbon badge in the button-hole.

Next were marshalled the pupils of Kilkenny College, an endowment of the Ormonde family.

The gentry of the county of Kilkenny succeeded, comprising the Ponsonbys, the Butlers, the Langrishes, the Connellans, the De Montmores,

rencys, the Floods, the Cusses, the Powers, the Blundens, the Wemyses, the Boekeys, the Izods, the Greenes, the Stannards, the Milwards, the Wheelers, the Aylwards, the Warrens, the Lanes, the Hamiltons, the Cookes, and all the names and lineages that are identified with the property and respectability of Kilkenny, in a vast multitude.

The citizens of Kilkenny followed in equally large numbers, and the procession was closed by another body of the Ormonde tenantry.

As the procession wended through the streets to the Cathedral, the bells tolled from the belfries of all the churches. The shops were shut up; even the banks were closed for the occasion; and business was totally suspended. Immense crowds lined the streets.

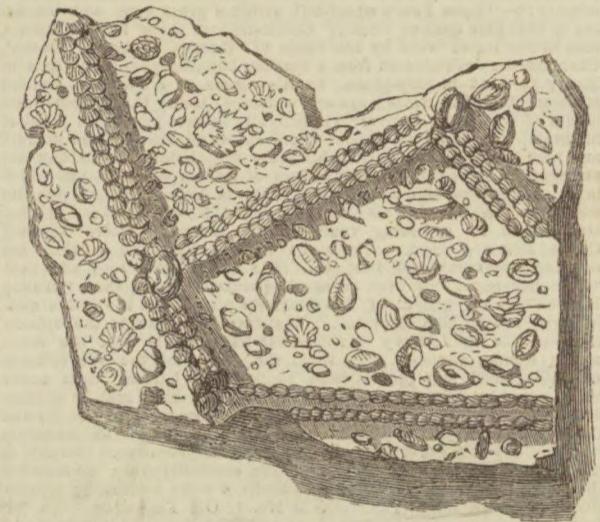
Arriving at the Cathedral precinct, the procession was met by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, and the members of the Chapter, in full canonicals. As the procession entered the Cathedral, the organ played the Dead March in "Saul." The Cathedral was hung with mourning. It was densely crowded with spectators. The choir chanted the service, and the Bishop preached an eloquent and impressive sermon, from St. Mark, c. xiii. v. 38, 37.

At the conclusion of the sermon the procession again formed, and proceeded from the chancel towards the south transept, where the grave had been prepared, and the Bishop concluded the ceremony; when the sorrowing tenantry, and sympathising spectators retired from the sacred edifice and separated.

The accompanying Illustration is from a sketch taken from the Victoria Hotel, by E. FitzPatrick.

#### VAULTED CHAMBER IN THE CITY.

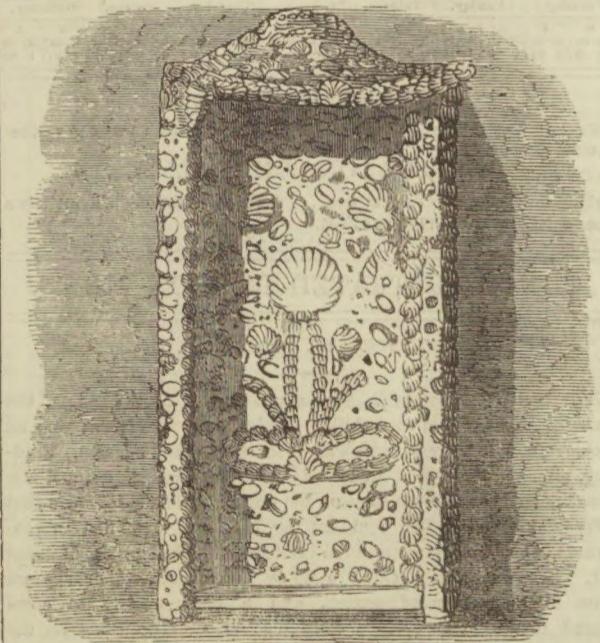
STRANGE are the mutations which the hand of improvement from time to time effects in the aspect of large towns—in the vista of ages, draining the moor, and covering it with palatial houses; and widening the narrow and tortuous street of crazy old buildings into spacious thoroughfares, flanked with edifices which may be termed so many temples of industrial art, wonderfully exemplifying "the potentiality of growing rich." The latter change is now in progress from St. Paul's Cathedral to Eastcheap, along the ancient line of Watling-street, which dates from a period before the Roman conquest and civilisation of Great Britain. In this great work of improvement memorials of twenty centuries since have been turned up; and it is in such periodical *rummaging*s (we borrow the word from Sir Christopher Wren) that "the age of great cities" is to be read, and the indices of their antiquity are to be successfully sought. Graphic records of such discoveries are fitting subjects for illustration in a Journal which bears the name of the



PORTION OF CEILING, OLD FISH-STREET.

capital itself; and the interest which they possess affords a welcome relief to the more stirring scenes with which they may sometimes be seen in juxtaposition in our pages.

The addition to this collection of old art we are about to describe has been brought to light in a principal thoroughfare nearly parallel to Watling-street, namely—in Old Fish-street, described a century and a half since, as "a considerable and pleasant street between Bread-street and Old Change West." In Roman Catholic times, this was the great London Fish-market. Henry III., in order to increase the Queen's Customs at Queenhithe, prohibited any fish being landed from fishing-vessels, except at that port; which caused the great Fish-market to be established in Bread-street-ward, between the Thames and West Cheap, or on the



SEAT IN CHAMBER, OLD FISH-STREET.

spot now called Old Fish-street and Old Fish-street-hill. Stow describes the fishmongers' houses of his time as at first but moveable boards over tall sheds, they grew to shops, and by little and little to tall houses of three or four stories in height, and now are called Fish-street." Sir William Davenant has left us a lively picture of the place: "Oh! the goodly landscape of Old Fish-street! which, if it had not the ill luck to be crooked, was narrow enough to have been your founder's perspective; and where the garrets, perhaps not for want of architecture, but through abundance of amity, are so narrow, that opposite neighbours may shake hands without stirring from home." This passage has lasted to our day as the most expressive illustration of a narrow-built city; indeed, these few descriptive lines have outlived many a more pretentious page by their author—the first to adulterate the English drama with the French heroic play.

The precise boundaries of this old fish-market are given in an Inquisition in Latin, among the records of the Fishmongers' Company, 13 Henry V., when certain citizens deposed on oath that fish had been from ancient time sold "in the way of Old Fyshe-street, that is to say, from the north part, lengthwise, direct to the western corner of the same street, where the shop is seen that John Trige, late citizen and fishmonger of London, held and occupied, adjoining the shop which Richard Dykes, dock-fishmonger, now holds, towards the east, and from the southern part of the same, direct to the western corner of the same



SUBTERRANEAN CHAMBER OLD FISH-STREET, ST. PAUL'S.



## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

## THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The following telegraphic despatch is from the Vienna Correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, dated Vienna, Thursday:—

"A private despatch from the Black Sea, dated the 8th inst., states that the bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 5th inst. Two breaches were made at the Quarantine Fort on the 6th."

"Advices from Odessa, of the 7th, state that Prince Menschikoff's right wing was at Bakchi Serai, his left wing at Alushta, his centre at Simferopol, where reinforcements from Perekop will concentrate."

"Report says that the Russians have sunk 32 ships in the Tenikale Straits."

## THE BALTIC FLEET.

ADMIRALTY, Oct. 12.

The following is an extract from a despatch received from Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Napier, dated from H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, Nargin, October 1:—

The *Bulldog* joined yesterday from Ledsund, bringing seven of the *Vulture*'s men (J. Dunstan, leading stoker; J. Litton, stoker; J. Dart, private, R.M.; J. Dowling, ditto; W. Billing, ditto; W. Herring, stoker; J. Amery, ditto), who had been prisoners in the vicinity of Abo. Orders have been given to forward to the squadron the ten men belonging to the *Vulture* who are in the interior of Russia, and that the remaining two men, who are near Abo, will be sent as soon as convenient.

The *Vulture*'s men speak in high terms of the very kind treatment they have received during their imprisonment.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO HULL.—The Queen and Royal Family reached Edinburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock; and left at half-past ten on Friday morning, for Hull.

THE IRISH MILITIA ENROLLED.—At a Privy Council held in Dublin Castle, on Thursday, the Lords Justices made the order for enrolling the Irish Militia.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

## FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The death of the Maréchal St. Arnaud, the fact of which was held in doubt here, after being stated and credited in England as positive, has created a marked and painful impression, though the state of his health, both before and since the commencement of the campaign, rendered the event but too probable. The news of the victory of Alma has been received with comparatively little interest, and hardly any enthusiasm. The whole of the circumstances in the recent events of the war have been strongly illustrative of the French character. On the discovery that the intelligence of the taking of Sebastopol was a fiction, the public disappointment was such as might have been caused by the news of a defeat; the subsequent successes at Alma were treated as a matter of small interest and importance; and are already almost passed over in the breathless anxiety that awaits the announcement of the final victory of Sebastopol itself. It is true, also, that the number of the dead and wounded, though less than those of the British, and infinitely smaller than those of the enemy, throws a gloom over the whole affair, and awakes feelings of dread and anxiety for the future that seemed never to have arisen till the cruel realities of war were brought home to the hearths and hearts of so many hundreds of families. As may be supposed, this subject is one of such engrossing interest as to swallow up all others, and to leave us hardly anything worth chronicling.

The release of Bartès has in general excited much satisfaction, and has, among all parties, aroused more attention and comment than any matter unconnected with the engrossing one of the day, though, of course, less than a measure of such importance and signification would at another period have done.

To return to the subject of Sebastopol, we may cite the existence of an absurd rumour which, in the face of the facts, gained some credit—namely, that the report was entirely a *coup de Bourse*, concerted in various parts of Europe at once! One of the results of the contradiction of the news has been the speedy withdrawal of a *piede de circonference*, got up with all due speed and splendour, at one of the Boulevard theatres; and which now remains shut up in its shell, anxiously awaiting the real announcement of the fact to make its appearance. A *marchand de nouveautés* of the Boulevard du Temple has been less cautious, and broadly displays on his shop-board the device and title "A la prise de Sébastopol!"

The removal of the site of the Turkish Embassy from the Rue des Champs Elysées to the Rue de Grenelle, St. Germain, has not been caused, as was stated, by the intention of employing the former for the sittings of the Commission of the Industrial Exhibition, but for the use of the new club, the Circle Impérial. This club, formed some time since, under the special patronage of the Chef de l'Etat, finding great difficulties in the way of establishing an *emplacement*, applied to the Emperor in person to aid them in the matter, and then received a promise that, should the difficulty not be satisfactorily resolved, the hotel in question should be given them for the purpose—a promise which is about to be carried into execution.

The light rains of the last few days, though wholly insufficient for the necessities of agriculture, are welcomed as the precursors of more abundant ones. In many of the provinces, the southern ones more especially, the long-continued droughts are being painfully felt, and the price of grain and flour, which had fallen, is again rising. With regard to the vintage, the general reports state that the quantity will be smaller than has been known within the century, but the quality of the wine will be unusually excellent.

The grandson of the Prince Jérôme, by his marriage with Miss Patterson, has been honoured with the title of Prince Jérôme Napoléon Bonaparte, and is gone to the East to join his regiment, the 7th Dragoons, in which he has entered as *Sous-Lieutenant*.

The great literary interest of the day is in the "Memoires of Madame George Sand," which are appearing in the *feuilleton* of the *Presse*. This remarkable work, as far as it has yet appeared, in no way disappoints the expectations that were formed of it. The style is simple, and elevated; there is a marked absence of littleness, of prejudice, of self-conceit; an honesty of purpose, a soundness of judgment, and a tone of amenity running throughout, that give the reader a no less exalted idea of the heart than of the head of this gifted woman. If we had a criticism to make, we should say that the style was somewhat too digressive, rendering it frequently difficult to follow the course of the narrative, and to identify the personages: but the digressions themselves are, in all instances, so full of interest, that it is difficult to find fault with them.

## AMERICA.

The *Pacific* steam-ship, which left New York on the 20th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. Great excitement prevailed regarding the elections.

A religious disturbance had taken place at Cincinnati between the Protestants and German Roman Catholics, in which several persons were wounded.

On the subject of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands, the *Herald* of Washington correspondent writes:—

It is now believed that the necessary power has been given to Mr. Gregg, and the Government is awaiting his official communication of the result of his negotiations. He has already informed the department that

the basis of any treaty must be the admission of the islands as a State, and the payment of annuities to the King and his sons, as well as his Royal councillors. Independently of this, the Government buildings, &c., are to be paid for, and the United States are to assume the debts due to the French and English Governments. The whole amount to be paid would not, probably, exceed 4,000,000 dollars. To this despatch of Mr. Gregg Mr. Marcy has replied, instructing him at once to negotiate a treaty as the authorised Minister of the United States; and the treaty is now daily expected.

One hundred and nine deaths from cholera had occurred at Pittsburgh on a day which had been set apart for fasting and prayer, being a great increase on previous days; subsequently it was declining.

The bark *Mary Morris* had reported having passed the hull of a large iron vessel, apparently Clyde-built, painted black, with a bright red bottom; had three or four compartments in her hull, and all the wood-work was entirely destroyed by fire. She also had some machinery in her. From various circumstances it was conjectured that she was the unfortunate *City of Glasgow*.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The steamer *Calcutta*, which arrived at Trieste on Thursday morning from Alexandria, announces the arrival of the *Indus* at the latter port, with dates from Calcutta, Sept. 6; Madras, Sept. 10; Shanghai, August 7; Amoy, August 18; Canton, August 21; Hong-Kong, August 22; Bombay, Sept. 11. India was perfectly tranquil. At Calcutta trade was depressed. Shanghai was still in the hands of the rebels. Canton continued in a state of siege. Ningpo, Fuhchuan, and Amoy were quiet. No tea had arrived at Canton, and business was quite suspended there.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN G. BRYAN MILMAN, 5th Fusiliers, has been appointed Assistant Military Secretary to Major-General Hay, Commander of the Forces in Mauritius. It will be remembered that this gallant young officer performed an extraordinary exploit in saving the lives of five brother officers in Mauritius. General Hay has been appointed to succeed General Sutherland in that island.

COURT MARTIAL ON SIR EDWARD BELCHER.—The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a series of full investigations to take place into the manner in which Sir Edward Belcher has failed to carry out the instructions under which he proceeded to the Arctic Seas. A Court-martial will be held on Sir Edward, for the loss of her Majesty's ships abandoned in the ice. Commodore Osborn, of Sir Edward's ship, the *Assistance*, has demanded a Court-martial upon himself. He was superseded from his ship, and placed under arrest by Sir Edward Belcher, in July last, and has come home in the *North Star*. On the arrival of that ship at Woolwich, an Admiralty order was sent on board to relieve Commander Osborn from the arrest immediately; and he has now applied for a Court-martial, that all the circumstances of his case may be made known. When the Courts-martial are over, a Court of Inquiry is to take place at the Admiralty, to ascertain what has been done by the recent Arctic officers, in carrying out the orders they received when appointed to the service on which they were appointed in the Arctic regions. The Court of Inquiry will include among its members Rear-Admiral Sir Wm. Edward Parry, Rear-Admiral Beechey, and three other Admirals, who have had experience in Arctic service.

ALREADY active preparations are being made at the dockyards with a view to have our naval force in the most efficient condition for undertaking any operations that may be thought advisable in the spring. The *Centurion*, 70; *Cornwallis*, 70; *Hastings*, 72; *Pembroke*, 72; the *Hawke*, and *Russell*, are all ordered to be razed and fitted with screw propellers for service as block ships. Four other 70-gun vessels are ordered to be brought forward in like manner.

LAUNCH OF GUN-BOATS AT DEPTFORD.—On Saturday the *Ruby* and *Gleaner*, light draught gun-boats, were launched at Deptford. They have been three months in building, and are similar to those already built by Mr. Pitcher, of Northfleet. They are 100 feet long, and 22 feet in extreme breadth; and 215 tons burthen, old measurement. When equipped for service it is estimated that they will not draw more than six to seven feet of water. Orders have been given to build two more of the same dimensions. They will each carry two 65 cwt. guns, of 8-inch bore.

A LARGE HOWITZER.—One of the finest howitzers ever cast, weighing 6½ tons, is now in progress of being mounted at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on a solid bed, for service on board a war steamer, where, from its appearance, it will be fitted in the same manner as bombs are. The howitzer has a bore of ten inches, and an elevation which will give it a very long range. Howitzers of the above powerful nature, if stationed on floating batteries, with attendant steamers, or fitted with steam means of propulsion, would soon destroy the strongest fortifications they might be brought against. The spherical solid shot fired from that scission of ordnance being upwards of 100 lb. weight.

UPWARDS OF 700 tons of fleecy hosiery, consisting of undershirts, drawers, &c., have been shipped on board the screw steamer *Prince*, for conveyance to the troops in the Crimea. A complete telegraphic apparatus, with several hundred miles of wire to be laid down in the Crimea; and also several sets of diving apparatus, to remove underwater obstructions, will be taken out by the *Prince*.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

## RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Humid- ity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Inches.	•	•	•	•		
Oct. 6	29.490	59° 0	51° 9	54° 0	+ 1° 8	98	N.E.	0.17
" 7	29.876	59 9	46 7	52 1	+ 0.1	84	N.E.	0.40
" 8	30.008	62 8	47 5	54 5	+ 2.8	81	E.S.E.	0.01
" 9	29.641	69 0	52 1	59 3	+ 7.8	92	CALM.	0.01
" 10	30.000	65 1	47 8	55 2	+ 4° 0	89	...	0.00
" 11	30.016	60 5	52 1	55 5	+ 4° 5	74	N.	0.07
" 12	30.462	60 0	36 5	48 6	- 2° 2	75	N.	0.00

Note.—The sign + denotes above the average, and the sign - below the average. The reading of the barometer (corrected) decreased from 29.49 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.46 inches by the afternoon of the 6th; increased to 30.01 inches by the 8th, decreased to 29.64 inches by the 9th, and increased to 30.46 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 82 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.90 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have varied from 7° above to 24° below their average daily values. The mean daily temperature of the 9th was 59.3°, and is the highest mean temperature recorded on that day since the year 1839, when it was 59.7°.

The mean temperature of the week was 54.2°, being 2.7° above the average of the corresponding week during 38 years.

The range of temperature during the week was 22°, being the difference between the highest reading of the thermometer on the 9th, and the lowest on the 12th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 14.5°. The least was 7.1°, on the 6th; and the greatest 23.4°, on the 12th.

Rain fell, during the week, to the depth of nearly 7-10ths of an inch.

The weather, on the 8th, 11th, and 12th, was fine, and the sky tolerably free from cloud; the rest of the week was dull, and the sky overcast.

Lewisham, October 13, 1854. JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending last Saturday, the births of 1402 children were registered within the metropolitan districts: of these, 711 were boys, being 10 above the average of the nine corresponding weeks of the nine preceding years; and 691 were girls, being 4 below the average number. The deaths during the week were 1532; the numbers in the three preceding weeks being 2386, 2504, and 2216 respectively. This improvement in the public health is generally visible in the metropolis, the Eastern and Southern districts being slower in showing it than other parts. The returns of cholera for the last two weeks give, respectively, 113 and 59 for the Western districts, 50 and 26 for the Northern, 62 and 31 for the Central, 146 and 35 for the Eastern, and 283 and 200 for the Southern districts. The number of deaths from cholera alone, this week, were 411: of which 118 occurred below the age of 15; 236 between 15 and 60 years; and 57 above 60 years of age. The deaths from diarrhoea were 98, of which 67 occurred below the age of 15. To zymotic diseases, 42 deaths are referred. To tubercular diseases, 195—being 35 above the average. To diseases of the brain, &c., 95—being 23 below the average. To diseases of the heart and blood vessels, 42. To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 114. To diseases of the stomach, &c., 61. And to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 15 deaths are attributed—being 56 below the average number.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE ASSOCIATION.—On Monday evening the eighth annual conference of this association was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street; Mr. John Corderoy in the chair. The association was described to be in a prosperous condition. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Glanville, J. H. Rule, J. Whitty, W. Brock, and Mr. Racine Brand, secretary of the French branch of the Alliance; and the doxology having been sang, the proceedings terminated.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK, ON LITERATURE, ART, &amp;c.

ENGLISH authors of reputation have been prominent in the glorious triumph of the Allied armies on the banks of the Alma. Mr. Kinglake, the author of "Eothen," has been a welcome volunteer on the staff of Lord Raglan; and, we are happy to add, has escaped, like his Lordship, the shower of Miné balls which, on more than one occasion, were heard to whistle and shoot by him. Mr. Layard, the discoverer of Nineveh, witnessed the battle from the mast-head of the *Agamemnon*, and is the casual Correspondent of the *Times*, who has given so graphic an account of what he saw from his giddy position. Mr. Bassell, the able Correspondent of the same paper, is said to have had his horse shot under him in the fight—and is looked upon with as much wonderment from the narrowness of his escape as Sir George Brown himself. Gibbon found his Hampshire militia service of great account, when he came to describe the movements and triumphs of the Roman legions; and Mr. Kinglake, when he commences his history of the Crimea, will find, like Gibbon, that his presence on the Alma has been of essential service to the understanding of the great victory he will have to describe.

Critics at clubs are divided about the excellence of the despatches of Lord Raglan and Admiral Dundas. They are looked at (we suspect) with too literary a turn, and are contrasted unfavourably with the Duke's Despatches and Sir Harry Smith's admirable Aliwal Despatch. This is unfair. But is not the best despatch ever written that of Admiral Sir George Walton, who died in 1789? The brave George Walton was knighted for his skill and valour in capturing the Spanish fleet in the expedition to Sicily, in August, 1718. His ship was the *Canterbury*, and he had five other ships with him. He served under Admiral Byng, and the service on which he was ordered was of no light kind. Like an English seaman of the Blake and Raleigh school, he did his work, and did it unostentatiously. Of course (he was indeed a sea captain) he took the fleet.



NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE AND GATESHEAD DURING THE RECENT CONFLAGRATION.—(See PAGE 303.)



## NOTES OF A RAMBLER.—No. VII.

## PERTH TO DUNKELD.

We had scarcely time to get placed comfortably on the seat behind the coachman, when we were addressed by a gentleman seated beside him on the box; and, knowing the offence we had unwittingly committed, by keeping the restless horses of the good coach Wellington impatiently champing the bit for twenty minutes beyond their time, we were prepared to receive with equanimity any amount of censure that might be uttered. To our surprise, however, instead of any sentence of complaint, he mildly complimented us on our good luck, as well as our good management, in catching the coach, and quietly inquired how far we were going, and very politely offered us a cigar. While declining the latter civility, we replied that the distance was immaterial, so long as the company was agreeable, and the coachman willing to be our guide. We then recounted our adventures at Dundee, and our mishaps on the journey, with which our friend on the box-seat was deeply interested. We found he was a member of the Town-council of Dundee, and a leader in what is known as the Party of Progress. He was well acquainted with the scenery we passed through, and saved us the trouble of referring to our "Anderson's Guide to the Highlands"—one of the best books of the sort ever compiled. Without solicitation, he quietly and politely pointed out all objects of interest on the journey; and what we now write must be considered more as the information of a stranger than the result of our own observation.

"There, on the right, sir, is the ancient Palace of Scone, so prominent in Scottish history, and so dear to every Scottish heart. They call it the ancient, but, in truth, there is little of the old palace left, and it now belongs to the Earl of Mansfield. The mansion, you observe, is nearly a square, with a great court-yard in the centre. From this palace was secretly conveyed the stone which, for centuries, had been the coronation seat of the Kings of Scotland, and still forms part of the official throne of England, which partly satisfies our national pride, and reconciles us to the loss of that relic of antiquity. If you are loyal, sir, here you will find enough of historical incident to satisfy your appetite. If you are excited by the relation of deeds of arms, and the heroic prowess of men struggling for the right, you will find written on every field, engraved on every rock, and flowing in every stream of this district, facts and circumstances sufficient to excite your wonder and secure your approbation. On the other hand, if you have a touch of the romantic in your composition, and are fond of the poetical, here is the river Almond, on whose banks you may find the graves of

Bessie Bell and Mary Gray,  
Who were two bonnie lasses;

and whose history, as given in one of the sweetest of the ballads of Scotland, forms one of the most charming episodes of which any country can boast. There, sir, on your right, is a stone pillar, showing where the battle of Lundcarty was fought, and where the Hays won their laurels and their nobility. No great occasion ever occurs, sir, without there being also prepared a man equal to the emergency; and often, sir, it is found where men never thought of looking for it. There is a Providence in all this. The event was prepared; the spark fell; and the peasant Hay, supported by his brave sons—though their weapons were but the yokes torn from the plough—rushed to the rescue, and turned the tide of battle in favour of Kenneth III. of Scotland—whose reward to Hay was all the lands his falcon should fly over before resting. The width of the district so flown over is not related; but the ready-witted Hay procured a falcon from its nest in Kinnoul Hill, carried it to a distance, and set it free. The consequence was, its rapid flight to its native rook; and all the land between became the property of the Hays for ever. If you look to the right, sir, you will observe the summit of a distant hill rising above the eastern shoulder of that barren one, which, seen from this point, seems to form a part of a range united with the Hill of Kinnoul. The distant hill, sir, is the Hill of Dunsinane, celebrated by your English poet, Shakespeare. Some people say he had been in Scotland, others say he never was. Be that as it may, it is wonderful how accurately he describes the peculiar features of the landscape. The hill straight before us, and round whose base we shall wind by-and-by, is Birnam Hill; and the celebrated wood being cut down by Macduff's army and carried to Dunsinane, accounts for the barrenness of the hill on this, its southern side. And, sir, it is said—although I cannot vouch for the fact—that, going as the crow flies, straight across the country from Birnam Hill to that of Dunsinane, by way of Glamis, you will find, detached or in clusters, numerous trees peculiar to that locality; and the belief is (perhaps it is a superstitious and erroneous opinion), that Macduff's army, in its progress, or when it rested, stuck the branches in the ground; and some being left, grew, flourished, and have continued until this day. Certain it is that a similar legend attaches to the great Linden-tree at Fribourg, in Switzerland, which is guarded so well, and said to have been a mere branch, carried by a swift running herald, as a token of victory, who, on reaching the marketplace, fell and expired; but, as he fell, the branch was struck in the ground, took root, and there it stands—propped up, and annually decorated—almost an object of reverence. You seem to doubt me, sir? I didn't say it's true as to the Birnam trees—I ken it's true as to the Linden-tree; but, true or false, it's a wholesome principle to encourage faith; it does nobody any harm, and may do many much good."

The great attention of our loquacious and communicative friend induced a similar disposition on the part of his travelling companion, who inquired what hotel we proposed to stop at in Dunkeld. Having informed him, he replied, "It is, I believe, a very good hotel; but it is in the town; and if you will take my advice you will stay at the Birnam Hotel." "The Birnam Hotel," we rejoined, turning to our "Anderson," "is not mentioned here; and I have understood that it is very precise and accurate on these points." "That may be, sir; but the hotel may not have been worth naming when that book was first written, and in later editions the omission may not have been supplied. All I can tell you is that you will find it one of the best-conducted hotels you ever entered. Besides, you have two chances. If they have not room, you may still proceed to the village; if they have rooms disengaged, you have, when you start on Monday, the first chance of seats on, or in the coach. The last argument settled the question; and in a few minutes we were quietly reclining on a sofa in Birnam Hotel, our eyes resting on Birnam Hill, and our ears refreshed by the gentle murmur of the Tay as it swept past the end of the garden, and lost itself in the shady groves and pleasant grounds of Murthly Castle, the property of Sir William Drummond Stewart.

After our refreshment, we learnt that all visitors staying at the hotel have the privilege of enjoying the walks connected with the Castle, which, by a new arrangement, are made to communicate with those of the hotel; so that from the garden at Birnam Hotel, all the way to the fine terrace on which Murthly Castle stands, you have a broad walk of green sward regularly mown and kept in excellent order. Few drives in Scotland are more varied or agreeable than that through the plantations of this beautiful estate, which, although the property of Sir William Drummond Stewart, can hardly be said to be occupied by him. When he is in the neighbourhood, we were informed that he uses apartments in the house of his steward; and the old castle, together with the shooting, &c., was understood to be let for a period of years to the celebrated railway contractor, Mr. S. M. Petre. The old house has nothing in its appearance of a castellated character; while the new house, or rather the new walls, covered in, and with windows of paper, remains, and has remained, we believe, for years, in that unfinished condition. There seems to be a fashion in such matters, hereabouts. The late Duke of Atholl commenced a grand structure, to supersede the mere shooting-lodge, which had always constituted his residence in Dunkeld. The Castle was unfinished at his death, and the works suspended, and now the walls are being torn down, and a part of the stone has been used in the construction of a school in the neighbouring village of Dankeld. Of this, we shall have more to say by-and-by. Meantime our attention is devoted to Murthly, whose owner seems to be a hero of romance—in hunting, love, and goodness: he follows the dictates and promptings of his own nature, without consulting the rules and regulations which are supposed to fetter the independence of the British aristocracy. He has enjoyed the prairies of the Western world; he wooed and married the lady of his heart, without reference to birth; and to his dependants, his conduct seems such that he lives in the core of their hearts.

We drove through these lovely grounds, and, as we drove, learnt—without asking—the popular position of the owner of the property. Wandering through the gardens, we longed to gather a few of the roses, whose falling leaves covered the ground at least an inch thick; but felt deeply the injunction given by way of notice at Hamp-

ton-court-gardens—"The public should protect what is intended for the public enjoyment;" and so we, flowerless, left the garden, regretting that the new house had ever been begun, if the property was insufficient to complete it. The drive through the lawns, enclosed by hedges of sweetbriar and blackberry, down to the water's edge, over the river in a ferry-boat, and up the other side, to Dunkeld, impressed us more favourably with the richness, variety, and beauty of a Scottish landscape in a circumscribed area, than anything we had before seen. High hills in the distance; nearer, precipitous or shelving slate rocks; below us fertile valleys, and in the middle of theholm land winding the birchwood and refreshing waters of the beautiful Tay.

Returning to our hotel, when we considered all the privileges accorded—the fish in the river, the walks on the shore, the drives through the woods, all laid open to those who take up their temporary abode at Birnam Hotel, we felt more than surprised and annoyed, that its name was not even mentioned in Anderson's "Guide to the Highlands."

Dunkeld is placed so exquisitely in regard to locality, that the visitor cannot fail being gratified; but none have seen the neighbourhood properly, or enjoyed it thoroughly, unless they have had the good fortune to stay at Birnam Hotel: the worst we can say of which being that the comfort within is equal to the beauty without—at least, so found

## A RAMBLER.

**FREE-TRADE IN FRANCE.**—Two further instalments of free-trade were announced in the *Moniteur* of Saturday last. Salt meat, which hitherto paid ten francs, the 100 kilogrammes in French bottoms, and eleven francs in foreign, is now to be admitted until further orders at the nominal duty of fifty centimes; and *vins de liqueur* (imperfectly translated "sweet wines") are to pay only twenty-five centimes the hectolitre, instead of 100 francs. Paris is in a way to become a perfect paradise to English residents. They have already written to London for a stock of English gin and whisky for the winter, and now they have a chance of getting better sherry and madeira than that made at the universal wine manufactory of Cetee.

**CANADIAN COMMERCE.**—It appears from the trade and navigation returns of Canada for 1853, recently submitted to the Canadian Parliament, that the exports for the last year amounted to 23,801,303 dollars; and the imports, to 31,981,436 dollars. The exports to Great Britain were 11,465,408 dollars; and the imports therefrom, 18,489,121 dollars: exports to the United States, 10,725,455 dollars; imports from ditto, 11,782,147 dollars. The increase of the aggregate imports and exports since the preceding year was 57 per cent.

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MEMEL.**—A fire broke out at Memel on the 4th inst., which destroyed nearly the whole town, all the churches, and property valued at about £2,000,000. Of the fire-engines used on the occasion, three were burned. The flames, which in some places set fire to the shipping in the Dange, in others leaped across that river and set fire to the buildings on the other side. It is in this way that the fire spread to the Altstadt. In order to diminish the great scarcity of house-room, in comparison with the great demand for accommodation, the authorities have called upon all persons now staying at Memel, and not occupied in urgent business there, to leave the place.

**A CIRCASSIAN AT GRIMSBY.**—An object of public curiosity at Grimsby at the present moment is a Circassian—a tall, handsome-looking fellow, attired in a picturesque costume. It appears that he was one of a number of prisoners lately in the hands of the Russians. He escaped into Prussia, and there, also, he would have been captured, but for the protection afforded him by the Captain of the British battleship *Helen*, who, while the ship was being searched, stowed him away amid a cargo of timber, and brought him to the port of Grimsby. According to his statement, the Prussian Government deals with the Circassians precisely as Russia does herself, and makes them prisoners if caught in the Prussian dominions.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The amount of money business transacted this week in the Consol-market has been very moderate. Prices, however, have ruled steady, and the fluctuations in them have not exceeded one quarter per cent. Money for commercial purposes has been in request, and we have no change to notice in the rates of discount. The leading feature may be considered the commencement of the Dividend payments, and the falling due of the last instalment on the letter B issue of Exchequer-bonds, amounting to £460,000. There will be another instalment of £140,000 on the letter A issue, due on the 17th inst. Including the 20 per cent. £320,000, due on the Turkish loan on the 20th inst., the demands upon the Money-market this month will, therefore, be £1,140,000. We may observe, however, that a large portion of the money to be raised upon Exchequer-bonds has already been paid under discount, and that the Turkish loan is equally divided between London and Paris. The drain, therefore, will not be sufficiently large to have any material influence upon Consols.

We have again to report very large supplies of gold; viz., 1,700,000 dollars from New York, £50,000 from the Brazils, and £40,000 from other quarters. As the demand for gold for shipment to the Continent has almost wholly ceased, and as large parcels have been sent into the Bank, the stock is now likely to increase.

On Monday the Consol-market was inactive. The Three per Cent marked 95 1/2 for Transfer, and 95 1/2 for the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 95 1/2; and the New Two-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 83. India Stock, 230. Exchequer-bills 7s.; Exchequer-bonds, 1855, 95 1/2; Ditto, 1859, 95 1/2. There was very little business transacted on Tuesday. The Three per Cents realised 95 1/2 for Money, and 95 1/2 for the Account. India Bonds, 6s. to 10s. premium; Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. premium. Bank Stock for Account, 215 to 213. On Wednesday the Three per Cents Reduced marked 94 1/2 to 93 1/2 ex div.; the Three per Cent Consols, 95 1/2; Consols for Account, 95 1/2; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 94 1/2 to 93 1/2 ex div. Long Annuites were 4s. Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. premium; Exchequer-bonds, 95 1/2. The Market on Thursday was dull. The Three per Cents marked 94 1/2 for Money; and 95 1/2 for the Account. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were done at 94 1/2 to 93 1/2; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 93 1/2 to 94 1/2. Exchequer-bills, 4s. to 7s. India Bonds, 10s. premium.

The transactions in Foreign Bonds have been devoid of interest. In the general quotations very little change has taken place. Mexican Three per Cents, 24 1/2; Spanish Three per Cents, 37 1/2; Ditto, New Deferred, 18 1/2; Ditto, Passive, 4s.; Turkish Script, 3 1/2 prem.; Venezuela One per Cent Deferred, 10 1/2; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88 1/2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 62 1/2; Ditto, Four per Cents, 92 ex div.; Russian Five per Cents, 75; and Austrian Five per Cents, 78.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has been tolerably firm; but the business doing has been very moderate:—English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered have marked 13; London Chartered of Australia, 21 1/2; London and County, 35; London Joint-stock, 28 1/2; New South Wales, 43 1/2; Oriental, 42 1/2. Miscellaneous Securities have commanded very little attention:—Canada Six per Cent Bonds have realised 110 1/2; Crystal Palace, 3; Electric Telegraph, 16 1/2; North British Australian, 7 1/2; Pensinsular and Oriental Steam, 61; London Dock, 10 1/2. Canal Shares have ruled steady:—Aston and Oldham, 15 1/2; Birmingham, 93; Coventry, 20 1/2; Derby, 80; Grand Junction, 57; Grand Surrey, 48; Leicester, 68; Loughborough, 57; Neath, 150; Oxford, 110; Peak Forest, 86; Regent's, 16 1/2; Rochdale, 60; Stafford and Worcester, 42 1/2; Stourbridge, 28 1/2; Worcester and Birmingham, 32. In Water-works Shares, very little has been doing:—Birkenhead, 3; East London, New, 14 prem.; Grand Junction, 72; Kent, 80; Lancashire, 97; New River, 55; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89 1/2; West Middlesex, 102; Ditto, New, 15. Gas-light and Coke Companies' Shares have mostly realized extreme rates:—British Provincial, 21; City of London, 100; Equitable, 26; Great Central, 12; Imperial, 86, ex div. and ex new; Phoenix, 26 1/2 ex div.; Ratcliff, 70; United General, 20; Westminster Chartered, 35 1/2; Ditto, New, 54. Insurance Companies have marked the annexed quotations:—Alliance, 70, ex div.; Atlas, 18; Argus Life, 22; City of London, 24 1/2; County, 125; Crown, 18; European Life, 19 1/2; General, 54; Globe, 128; Guardian, 55; Imperial Fire, 33 1/2; Ditto Life, 18 1/2; Law Fire, 55 1/2; London, 29 1/2; Phoenix, 18 1/2; Royal Exchange, 22 1/2; Sun Fire, 252. Hungerford-bridge Shares have marked 12; Southwark, 9; Waterloo, 4 1/2; Ditto, Old Annuites of £8, 31 1/2; Ditto, New, of £7, 28; and Vauxhall, 22.

As regards the Railway Share-market, we may observe that the dealings in it have been trifling, and, in some instances, prices have ruled rather lower. The following are the official closing prices on Thursday:—

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Aberdeen, 21 1/2; Caledonian, 61 1/2 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 11 1/2; Great Northern, 93; Ditto A Stock, 73; Ditto B Stock, 12 1/2; Great Western, 71 1/2; Lancaster and Carlisle, Thirds, 12; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 72 1/2; London and Blackwall, 88 1/2; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 102; Ditto, Fifths, 11 1/2; Ditto, M and B C, 6 1/2; London and South-Western, 88 1/2; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 24 1/2; Midland, 70 1/2; North-Eastern, Berwick, 76; Ditto, York, 54 1/2; North Staffordshire, 13 1/2; Scottish Central, 94 ex div.; Shropshire Union, 48; South Eastern, 63 1/2; West London, 6.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—London and Greenwich, Preference, 23 1/2; Wilts and Somerset, 94.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Caledonian, 97 ex div.; Eastern Counties, 5 per cent, 1 prem.; Ditto, New 6 per cent Stock, 13 1/2; Great Northern, 5 per cent, 11 1/2; Great Western, 4 per cent, 93 1/2; Ditto, Birmingham Guaranteed, 72 ex div.; Ditto, Chester, 14 1/2 ex div.; Midland, 4 1/2 per cent, 3 1/2 dis.; North-Eastern, Berwick, 4 per cent, 93 1/2; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 112; South-Eastern, 4 1/2 per cent, 100.

**FOREIGN.**—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 6 1/2; Dutch Rhenish, 6 1/2; Grand Trunk of Canada, A issue, 5 1/2; Great Luxembourg, 5; Ditto, Obligations,

3; Great Western of Canada Shares, 18; Namur and Liege, 7 1/2; Paris and Lyons, 35 1/2.

Mining Shares have been exceedingly heavy:—On Thursday, Cobre Copper marked 43; Linares, 82; Nouveau Monde, 4; South Australian, 1.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN-EXCHANGE.**—October 9.—The supply of wheat from Kent was large; from Essex, small. Picked samples moved off steadily, at an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Most other kinds were in moderate request, at some slight advance. Wheat, 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheat, the price of wh ch had an upward tendency. Barley moved off freely, and, in some instances, picked samples were the tare higher. In the value of malt, no change took place. Oats were rather dull, on former terms. Beans and peas were unaltered in value, with a fair inquiry. The flour trade was as steady, and town-made qualities advanced 3s per sack.

October 11.—The demand for most articles was steady to-day, at Monday's prices.

**English.**—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 53s.; ditto, 55s. ditto, white, 50s. to 71s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 52s. to 58s.; ditto, white, — to —; rye, 33s. to 40s.; grinding barley, — to —; distilling ditto, — to —; malting ditto, 30s. to 33s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 62s. to 67s.; brown ditto, 58s. to 62s.; Kingston and Ware, 68s. to 69s.; Chevalier, 69s. to 70s.; West Country, 68s. to 72s.; ditto, white, 65s. to 75s.; potato ditto, 2s. to 10s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 23s. to 25s.; rick beans, 4s. to 4s.; grey peas, 35s. to 37s.; maple, 28s. to 40s.; white, 40s. to 42s.; boilers, 4s. to 47s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 15s. to 18s.; Suffolk, 18s. to 20s.; Norfolk, 18s. to 22s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 4s. to 48s.; country seeds, — to —; American, — to — per 200 lbs.

**Seeds.**—We have scarcely any change to notice in our market. The general demand is steady.

**Linen.**—English, sowing, 66s. to 62s.; hempseed, 40s. to 44s. per quarter. Coriander, — to —; per cent. Bushel, English rapeseed, £2 10s. to £3 10s. per ton. Linseed cakes, English, £9 0s. to £12 0s. ditto, £10 0s. to £11 10s. per ton. Rapeseed cakes, £6 0s. to £6 10s. per ton. Canary, 60s. to 65s. per quarter.

**Bread.**—Wheat prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; of household ditto, 7d. to 9d.; of 4 lb. loaf.

**Meal.**—Wheat meal—Wheat, 56s. 7d.; barley, 29s. 11d.; oats, 25s. 6d.;



REMAINS AT GATESHEAD.—SITE OF THE EXPLOSION.

#### GREAT CONFLAGRATION AND EXPLOSION AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.

ON the morning of Friday, the 6th inst., between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the worsted manufactory of Messrs. Wilson and Sons, in Hillgate, Gateshead. After raging with great fury for about two hours, the roof fell in, and the heat became so intense that it melted the sulphur which had been stored in an adjoining bond warehouse. It came out in torrents, like streams of lava; and, as it met the external air, began to blaze: its combustion illuminating the river and its shipping, the Tyne, the High Level Bridge, and the church steeples of Newcastle—spreading over every object its lurid and purple light. The flames towered far above the masts of the ships moored at the neighbouring quays. From the various floors of the warehouse huge masses of melted tallow and lead flowed in copious streams. The eight-storied edifice was one mass of flame, and from every landing melted sulphur and tallow and fused lead were descending in luminous showers.

It resembled a cataract on fire. At length the walls fell. Burning brands were then scattered over the roofs of the adjoining houses, had widely extended the conflagration. The ships were taken from their moorings, and placed in safety. A few smart explosions were now heard, but no suspicion was entertained of the astounding catastrophe which was about to ensue.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the fire was another bonded warehouse, filled with the most combustible materials—naphtha, nitrate of soda, and potash, as well as immense quantities of tallow and sulphur; and it is also said that a large quantity of gunpowder was contained in it. To this building all eyes were directed, because, although a "double fire-proof" structure, and supported on metal pillars and floors, it seemed impossible to prevent the flames from communicating with the dangerous materials within its walls. These fears were too well founded. No sooner had the flame reached this compound, which was in fact nothing but a huge fulminating mixture, than an explosion took place, which no pen can describe, and which made Newcastle and Gateshead shake

to their foundations. The bridge shook as it would fall to pieces, and the surface of the river was suddenly agitated as if by a storm. The shock was felt in every street. The front doors of many private persons' dwellings were violently opened; and the shutters of the shops, particularly towards the quay, were shaken from their fastenings, and strewed about the pavement. Broken glass was under your foot at every step. Every family was suddenly aroused, and their various members rushed together or into the streets to inquire the cause of so frightful an explosion. The sight was best witnessed from the High Level Bridge, which was crowded at the moment with anxious spectators. Suddenly, as the explosion took place, that triumph of engineering skill began to vibrate like a piece of thin wire, and the first thought of those upon it was, that that magnificent erection was about to fall. The projection of the flaming materials across the river was a wonderful sight for those who had coolness enough to witness it, but there were very few in that condition. A universal stupor seems rather to have prevailed everywhere, first broken by the screams and wailings of women and children, and



VIEW IN GATESHEAD.



THE GREAT FIRES, AT NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD.—SKETCHED FROM THE HIGH-LEVEL-BRIDGE.

by the ignition of the houses on the Newcastle side of the river. It was some time, however, before the minds of the spectators awoke to the full extent of the calamity.

The shock of the tremendous explosion was felt over the whole eastern seaboard, from Blyth, in Northumberland, to Seaham, six miles to the south of Sunderland. The concussion shook all the buildings in the large manufactories on the shores of the Tyne between Newcastle and Shields, extinguished the lights, and caused the greatest alarm to the workmen, who rushed into the open air in terror and excitement. In the seaports of Shields, nine miles off, it produced all the results of an earthquake, rocking the houses, "thudding" against the doors, shaking the windows, and causing the inmates to jump out of bed in alarm and astonishment. In detached dwellings and lone farmhouses the watchdogs commenced a violent barking and noise, which, with the concussion and shaking of the doors and windows, produced an impression that an attack was contemplated by burglars. In the pit villages the impression was that an explosion had taken place in the bowels of the earth. Papers and books, partially burnt, were picked up in the fields at the Fellgate, near the Brockley-whins railway-station six miles off; and a master of a sailing-vessel, on his passage to the Tyne, felt the shock ten miles off at sea.

The streets in the neighbourhood of the explosion presented a most melancholy spectacle. Men, women, and children in their night dresses

were seen rushing from their abodes in search of shelter, they knew not whither. In Gateshead particularly the scene was most distressing—mothers were vainly trying to return for a child, forgotten in the suddenness of escape—and children were searching for their parents. The quay on the Newcastle side of the river was literally strewed with burning staves and rafters, covered with sulphur, and burning like matches. Adults and children, confused by the awful catastrophe, went staggering to and fro as if intoxicated, uttering lamentable and piercing cries. At one time the whole town seemed to be devoted to the rampant agency of fire. It passed with the greatest facility from house to house. Some houses were left gutted, whilst others were almost levelled with the ground. The crackling timber of the old houses, and the noise from the falling of gable-ends and stacks of chimneys, proclaimed its progress. The tenements of the poor who lived in the vicinity of the warehouses, fell like houses built of cards, and, in some cases, it is said, buried their inmates in the ruins. All the houses in the Church-walk, and Cannon-street, Gateshead, have been either partially or wholly destroyed, amounting to nearly fifty. About fifty soldiers from the garrison were advancing with the fire-engine, when the explosion met them, killing two and wounding thirty or of the remainder. Mr. Robert Pattinson, a member of the Newcastle Corporation, an active gentleman, who had rallied out to witness the fire, was suffocated by the fumes, as was Lieutenant Painter and eight other persons—including Mr. Davison, jun. (miller); a barber, named Hamilton; a sergeant of the Cameronians; Scott, a Gateshead policeman: the rest were so burnt and mutilated as scarcely to be recognised. Mr. Davison, father of the young man who is killed, and who owned a neighbouring steam-mill, has lost his eyesight.

Numbers of policemen on duty were severely injured by the falling débris. Mr. Ralph Little, an in-pector, had one of his legs broken, and several of his ribs fractured. The surgery of Mr. Payne, surgeon to the force, was literally besieged by the sufferers. The infirmary was crowded at an early hour. Fully fifty in-door patients were received, and more than double that number had their wounds dressed. Mr. Craster, of the Gateshead Dispensary, was called to upwards of 100 cases, and most of the surgeons in Newcastle and Gateshead were attending sufferers at their own houses. Altogether, not less than 500 persons were more or less injured by the explosion. The total number of lives lost is not yet known, as many persons are said to have been buried in the ruins. Twelve bodies have been identified.

The loss of property is very great; some estimates say upwards of £1,000,000. The interior of St. Mary's Church, Gateshead, is a ruin. Many of the grave-stones in the church-yard were removed by the force of the explosion, and thrown to a considerable distance, knocking in the walls of some of the adjoining houses. There is scarcely a house, office, or public building, within a radius of a hundred yards of the explosion, which has not been injured—either unroofed, or its windows broken. The flames spread with great rapidity; and special engines were dispatched from the central station to bring the fire-engines from Hexham, Sunderland, Shields, and other towns. There was, happily, no want of water, the Tyne being so close at hand; and the water of the Whittle Dean Company, which is always at a high pressure, was served with admirable effect on the flames, which were not thoroughly subdued, however, for some days.

In Gateshead, the entire mass of buildings—extending several hundred yards—from Bridge-street and Church-street, eastward, and from Church-walk to the river, is entirely consumed. Church-walk was hardly passable; and Hillgate was completely choked up with the ruins. On the Newcastle side the devastation is frightful. Along the Quay, and towards the head of Butcher-bank, the thoroughfare was blocked up on Saturday by the heaps of rubbish, and the danger of dilapidated property falling in the streets. From the corner of the Sand-hill to within a house or two of the Custom-house—or half the length of the Quay—the property extending backward, including shops and offices in front, and warehouses behind, lay a mass of calcined ruins.

An inquest has been held on the bodies, eleven in number, which, up to Saturday morning, had been extricated from the ruins on the south side of the river; but no clue has yet been obtained as to the cause of the explosion. The inquiries were principally directed to the point whether gunpowder was stored in or about the bonded warehouses. Mr. T. Lange said they never had, to his knowledge, any gunpowder stored there; though it would be possible for some to be there without his knowledge, as the warehouseman had a key. Other occupiers of the premises gave similar evidence, and put in lists of goods in their respective stores. Some of the witnesses thought the explosion had been caused by the nitrate of soda, of which there were large quantities in the bonding warehouse.

In consequence of a communication from the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, on behalf of the inhabitants, requesting the aid of a Government officer in the inquiry, the Secretary of State has directed Captain Ducane, of the Ordnance, to be present, and to assist in the investigation. The storing of any large amount of gunpowder in an inhabited town is clearly against the law, and exposes the transgressors to heavy penalties. However, in this case it may turn out that the distressing casualty might have been caused by explosive material not in a perfectly manufactured state. In the face of such an appal-

ling calamity, however, the strictest investigation is considered necessary.

On Tuesday a meeting of the representatives of the various fire insurance companies having offices or agencies in the town, was convened in the Central Exchange Hotel, in order to adopt the best measures for ascertaining the losses sustained by the late calamitous fire, and for carrying out all necessary proceedings connected with the same; W. Woods, Esq., of the Newcastle Fire office, in the chair. The following were appointed a committee to enter into the necessary details—namely, the agents, respectively, of the Newcastle, the Phoenix, the Sun, the Royal Exchange, the County, the Manchester, the Leeds and Yorkshire, the North British, the Norwich Union, and the Anchor offices; five to be a quorum, and Mr. Woods to be convener. Resolutions to the effect that the committee be authorised to take such steps as may be considered judicious to investigate the cause of the explosion; and that they endeavour to estimate the loss of life and injury sustained by those who had suffered in the discharge of their duty, were severally put from the chair, and unanimously adopted.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In order to enable our readers the better to understand the localities of this great conflagration, annexed is a Key to the large Engraving at pages 364-5.



The next illustration shows the Ruins of the Bonded Warehouses at Gateshead, the site of the explosion, with St. Mary's Church in the background: the white smoke shows the effect of the burning sulphur.

The lower Engraving is a View in Gateshead.

Opposite is a general View of the Ruins at Night, sketched from the High Level Bridge.



Lastly is the large Painted Window of St. Mary's Church, which was blown into the position here represented.

**TRAVELS IN CALIFORNIA AND IN THE OREGON.** Par M. DE ST. AMANT.—A work has just been published in Paris, which, notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest excited by the war, has created a considerable sensation. The work to which we refer is entitled "Voyages en Californie et dans l'Oregon, par M. de St. Amant," Consular Agent of the French Government in 1851-52. These "voyages" are full of highly instructive matter, and are interspersed with amusing episodes, having a bearing on the subject in hand. The principal object of the author, throughout this work, has been to depict the manners of the primitive inhabitants of these distant regions; and, at the same time, to give the reader an idea of the influence which European emigration has upon them. Such a work as this is of universal interest, and we hope soon to see it translated into the English language. Amongst the principal documents from which the author has quoted, are several that have never been published, and which have reference to the politics of the last few years, in which the author became an agent, as Governor of the Tuilleries, during the Republic. Several letters, by the Prince de Joinville, on the political character of his father's (King Louis Philippe's) reign, have also been turned to account.

**SIR JOHN BOWRING.**—We have been favoured with the translation of a curious document, being the address of a large body of Chinese scholars to Sir John Bowring, on his visiting and examining their seminary in the province of Kiangsu. We understand it was dictated by the principal scholar, a descendant of the famous Sun, who was converted to Christianity in the time of the Emperor Kanghi:—"We respectfully greet your Excellency, the British Plenipotentiary, whose name has reached this land, and who has charge of an important Government. Your Excellency's ability is so lofty as to be compared to a bird perched on the summit of a hill, all sufficient to make return for the favours bestowed upon you by your Sovereign. Your Excellency has honoured the borders of Kiangsu with your presence. You will certainly satisfy the hopes of all. Fortune do we consider ourselves in that you have condescended to visit us. We look up and admire the splendour of your phoenix-like appearance. At the risk of giving offence, we express our feelings, and with much respect wish you golden happiness. Beading prostrate, we hope you will throw a glance on this. Presented by the Chinese scholars."

#### EPIOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On Saturday evening Sir George Grey, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, took his departure from Bristol for the colony over which he is about to preside.

A free library and museum is about to be established in Preston.

The King of the Belgians passed through Bellinzona, in the Canton of Ticino, on the 27th ult., on his way to the Lake of Como.

The fund raised in Bristol up to the present time, on behalf of the Jewish Jews of the Holy Land, exceeds £800.

The Czar has engaged a young Prussian artist to paint for him the "Battle of Navarino," for which 10,000 dollars are to be paid.

Dr. Cullen, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has left that city for Rome.

A drama on a Russian subject, written by M. Scribe, has been accepted at the Français. The principal characters are to be performed by M. Bressant and Mlle. Rachel.

The Federal Council at Berne has rejected the demand of the Swiss Trade Association that a third exhibition of Swiss industry should be held next year.

Numbers of deluded people are still leaving comfortable homes in the counties of Carmarthen and Glamorgan, to join the Mormons at the Salt Lake.

Mr. G. J. R. Gordon, Consul-General at Monte Video, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne, in the room of the Hon. Charles A. Murray, now Her Majesty's representative at the Court of Persia.

Prince Woronoff, ex-Governor-General of the Russian Transcaucasian provinces, arrived at Antwerp, a few days ago.

Lady Raglan, with the Misses Somerset, landed at Dover, on Wednesday afternoon, from the Continent; a large concourse of persons had assembled alongside the steam-packet, and gave three hearty cheers for Lord Raglan as her Ladyship landed.

Kiss has completed his large model of "St. George and the Dragon." It is to be exhibited in his atelier for the benefit of the Silesians.

The consecration of the columnar monument raised in the garden of the Invalides, Berlin, in honour of the soldiers who fell during the revolution of 1848, will take place in the presence of the King upon the 18th of October.

Nine hundred and forty sea apprentices have been enrolled at the port of Shields this year, up to the 30th September, which number exceeds, by ninety, the number enrolled at the same port to a similar date during last year.

M. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, grandson of his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome, and who is now a sub-lieutenant in the 7th Regiment of Dragoons of the French army, arrived at Marseilles on Thursday week.

The railway from Wurzburg to Aschaffenburg (Bavaria) was opened to the public on the 1st inst., without any ceremony.

The last census shows that in the free states of America there were 177 daily papers, and 1632 weekly, &c., printed; while in the slave states there were only 79 daily, and 645 weekly papers.

The Countess of Erroll, who followed the Earl her husband, and shared his fate, is said to have made herself most useful during the campaign in the East.

Four bronze figures, by Kreling, of the size of life, in the costume of old German heralds, are to be erected in the Castle-court at Nuremberg.

A society has recently been formed, under the auspices of the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Manchester, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of exploring Central Africa, with a view to its evangelisation.

The shipments of gold from California are on the increase. Whilst the total shipments in preceding years were £6,700,000 in 1851; £9,160,000 in 1852; and £10,100,000 in 1853, the amount shipped in the first eight months of the present year have reached £7,075,000.

The day before the departure of the Emperor and Empress of the French from Boulogne, the former inspected an allegorical composition, in basso-relievo, by Mr. Carew, representing a union between the fleets of France and England, and expressed their approbation of the work.

Symptoms of discontent have recently been manifested by the Northumberland miners, at the amount of their present earnings, which, in many cases, as shown by the books of the collieries, have reached the fabulous height of £5 per fortnight per man; while putter lads, sixteen years of age, earn from 4s. to 6s. per day.

The German Art papers speak in terms of high eulogy of a silver tablet which the city of Berlin has just presented to the Prince and Princess of Prussia. The design, by Professor Fischer, presents a singular compound of mediæval costume, genii with torches, and the usual allegorical paraphernalia.

The wires of the magnetic-electrograph communicating with Ireland, Liverpool, and Glasgow, were maliciously cut last week, about twenty miles from Carlisle, on the road to Penrith.

From the Government Immigration returns at Quebec, it appears that 43,148 passengers had arrived in Canada this year, against 28,664 in the same time last year; being an increase of 14,264 souls. The emigrants from the north of Europe this year (Norway, Sweden, and Germany) amounted to 10,286.

Geneva continues to be crowded with strangers. In one of its suburbs, Eaux-Vives, a chapel is in course of construction for Greco-Russian worship; together with a dwelling-house for the officiating clergymen and the choristers.

The 14th of September has become memorable—First, for the retreat of the Russian army from Moscow, and the entry of the French into the city, when it was burnt, in 1812; second, for the Death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852; third, for the embarkation of the Allied Forces in the Crimea, in 1854.

The reminiscences of the poet Heine are about to be published by a Hamburg bookseller.

The Roman Catholics of Omagh and its vicinity have offered a reward of £100 for information that shall lead to the discovery and arrest of the parties who perpetrated the recent diabolical outrage on the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway.

Count Rossi, married in 1838 to the Duchess of Lucca, daughter of the Duke Louis I. of Parma, and mother-in-law of the present King of Saxony, has died suddenly of cholera at Venice.

The ancient Church costume is exciting much interest among German antiquaries. Herr Bock has discovered at Anagni, near Frosinone, in Italy, some old priests' robes, which he believes to be of the age of Pope Innocent the Third.

An Imperial decree orders that the funeral of Marshal St. Arnaud shall take place at the public expense. The ceremony will take place at the Invalides, and his remains will be deposited in the vaults of that church.

The number of children who attend the parochial schools of Berlin amounts to 47,000, which, taking the whole population at 470,000 souls, gives an average of one in ten actually receiving public instruction in divers schools, of which there are 188, employing 1530 teachers of both sexes.

In consequence of the reductions in the Russian tariff, the smuggling trade along the frontier has extremely diminished. The smugglers find their account rather in availing themselves of the high rates now paid for land transport from Russia to Prussia, than in driving their hazardous trade with diminished profits.

Only seven men, privates of the 5th Division of the City Police, have signified their readiness to avail themselves of the order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies to proceed to Australia, for the purpose of augmenting the police in that country. The number of men required by the Government is 100.

This year's vintage will be of unprecedented quality in Vaud, Geneva, Neuchatel, and Valais; but, owing to the small quantity of grapes, and the almost entire abolition of import duties on wines in France, the latter are becoming very scarce and dear. The Cantons above mentioned are overrun by French agents, who buy up the existing stores at any price.

Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Smith, who succeeds Earl Cathcart in the command of the Northern and Midland district, has arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Manchester, and is preparing to take up his permanent residence in that neighbourhood.

The Spanish revenue returns for August, show a decrease of 28 millions of reals (about £329,000), compared with the same period last year. This great falling off is attributed to the convulsed state of Spain in August last.

The Duke de Laroche-Soucault is about to address a letter to the French papers, denying in the strongest terms the charge brought against his party of not feeling sympathy in the success of the French army in the East, and of regretting the defeats endured by the Russians.

The Quebec papers announce that on the 26th his Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Council-chambers, and being seated on the throne, assented in the Queen's name to the Reciprocity Treaty Bill.

The pro-Legate of Bologna has issued certain instructions respecting theatres. The public are forbidden to talk aloud, to vociferate or shout, to drum with their feet or sticks, to hiss or whistle, to enter the pit with lighted pipes or cigars, to jump from one gallery to the other or from bench to bench, or keep their hats on.

## AMUSEMENTS, &amp;c.

**THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.**—MONDAY Wednesday, and Friday, the Comedy of PAUL FRY; Paul Fry, Mr. Wright (formerly of the Adelphi Theatre). After Friday, Born to Good Luck; Paddy O'Rafferty, Mr. Hudson. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, the White Horse of the Peppers; Gorald Pepper, Mr. Hudson. With Sweethearts and Wives: Billy Lackey, Mr. Wright.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.**—THE COURIER OF LYON will be reproduced on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 18th inst., on which occasion MR. CHARLES KEAN will make his First Appearance this Season in the Characters of Duboso and Joseph Lesurges.

**ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, Oxford-street.**—Monday, Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday, "A Heart of Gold" Wednesday "The Courier of Lyons" (in which Mr. Charles Kean will make his first appearance this Season). Friday, "The Courier of Lyons," and other Entertainments.

**TURKISH EXHIBITION, HYDE-PARK-CORNER, PICCADILLY.**—Open Daily, from Eleven till Ten (Saturday excepted, when it closes at Six). Admission, 2s. 6d.; Children, 1s. 6d. Family Tickets (for Five), 10s. Saturdays: 2s. 6d.; Children, 2s. 6d. Schools admitted at Half-price.

**NEW ADDITIONS.**—Her Majesty, Isabella, Queen of Spain—Espartero—the Duchess of Kent—the Duchess of Gloucester—the Sultan of Turkey—the Emperor of Russia, &c.—MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Bazaar, Baker-street, Portman-square—Admission, 1s. Napoleon Rooms, 6d.

**DR. SHAW'S ENTERTAINMENT** (as given by him at the Royal Polytechnic Institution, 393, Regent-street, London), ATHEUM, TIVERTON, OCTOBER 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, 1854. After which, Exeter.

**M. R. CHARLES COTTON'S New Entertainment**, entitled A VISIT to NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP, the VICTORY, interspersed with songs, Scenery, &c., to conclude with a Grand Tablouan of England and France, OPEN EVERY EVENING (except Saturday), at Eight o'Clock. Dress stalls, 3s. reserved, 2s.; area and gallery, 1s.—PHILHARMONIC ROOMS, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

**M. R. CALDWELL'S FIRST Grand Plain DRESS BALL** will take place on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17th. Tickets 3s. each; including Supper, 5s. each; double tickets, 10s. Dances to commence at Nine. M. C. Mr. Caldwell and Assistants. Soirées Désertes Every Evening.

The FIRST BAL MUSIQUE of the season will take place on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, on a grand scale, full particulars of which will be announced.

**M. R. and MRS. T. H. SEVERN'S VOCAL SOIRES**, for the Practice of Classical Choral Music, will COMMENCE on MONDAY, OCTOBER 30th, 1854, and continue every Monday Evening until July 1855, making a season of nine months. The Soirées to be held at Mr. MURPHY'S PIANOFORTE VAUEROOMS, Albert-street, Camden road. To begin at Eight o'Clock and Finish at Ten. Terms of Subscription for the Whole Season, £1.1s.; to be paid in advance.—Particulars may be obtained by applying to Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Severn, Professors of the Piano-forte and Singing, 24, Albert-street, Camden-road.

**ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.**—Fellows and Visitors are informed that a FEMALE HIPPOPOTAMUS, presented by His Highness the late Pacha of Egypt, has been added to the collection.—Admission, One Shilling; Monday, Sixpence.

**THE ROYAL PANOPTICON of SCIENCE and ART, LEICESTER-SQUARE,** is NOW OPEN for the season. Programme for the Week—Lectures and Demonstrations, by Dr. H. M. Noad, Mr. G. Ansell, Mr. W. M. Birt, Mr. T. W. Malcolm, Mr. F. Warr, Mr. Hugo Reid, Mr. A. Rockitt, &c., &c. Henkle's Diving Apparatus, with the Subaqueous Light, the Nautical Portolan, Panoramic and Diurnal Views of Verona, Cheshire, &c. The Grand Organ by Mr. Bowles, in towels. Dustin's King's Horse, Under every Evening (except Saturday). Gives and Madrigals, by Mr. Howe and other Vocalists, on Tuesday and Friday Mornings. For further particulars see the Official Programme and Catalogues. Hours of Exhibition—Morning, Twelve to Five; Evening, Seven to Ten (Saturday Evenings excepted). Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children (under Ten), Half-pence.

**CRYSTAL PALACE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Palace is opened on Mondays, at 9 a.m., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, at 10 a.m. On those days the charge for opening the doors to admission is 1s.

It is open on Saturdays at noon, on which day the charge for admission is 1s.

Tickets, including conveyance from London-bridge and admission to the Palace, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus and at several agencies in London.

Concert Tickets, including conveyance by railway, £4 1s. each; without conveyance by railway, £2 2s. (the usual discount allowed to families, may be obtained at the London-bridge Terminus, August.

By order.

**THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW,** 1854.—The XLIX. GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF DOMESTIC POULTRY will be held in BINGLEY HALL, on the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of October, next. Premiums for Poultry and Cut-birds of entry may be had on application to the Secretary.

In addition to the Prizes offered in the List dated the 3rd of February last, the General Jury of the Council have resolved to offer First Prizes of £2, and Second Prizes of £1 for each Cock Lays of any kind, of all the following varieties, viz., Dorking, Spanish, Cochinchina, Bramah Fowls, Peafowl, Hamburg, Spaniard, Game, and Polish; and that the same shall be awarded under entries A to H on the ordinary certificates, and exhibited separately.

Seven Silver Favers, of the value of six guineas each, will also be awarded, instead of money prizes, for the best pen of poulard Hamberg, Spaniard Hamburg, Welsh, Spanish, Dorking, Cochinchina, and Game Fowls.

First, Second, and Third Prizes, of £3, £2, and £1 respectively, are offered in all the Classes for Fowl, as well as for Turkeys, Ducks, and Geese. Literal Prizes will also be awarded to good specimens in all the factors, whose entries must be given on a form of certificate distinct from that used for the general Classes.

The Entries Close on SATURDAY, the 11th of NOVEMBER.

JOHN MORGAN, Jun., Secretary.

Office, 38, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, Oct. 2, 1854.

MR. FRANK MORI begs to announce that he has returned to Town, and has RESUMED TAKING

LEADS for SINGING at 27, Milner-street, Dorset-squa.

**GYMNASTICS and FENCING.**—Early in OCTOBER, Captain CHIROSIO and SON will open the finest rooms in London for the above healthful accomplishments, at No. 123, OXFORD-SQUARE, near Regent's-causeway, where they respectfully solicit the kind support of their numerous patrons. Terms, at 21, New-road, 3s. Baker-street, and 13A, Oxford street.

**BY PURCHASING at MERRY'S FANCY REPOSITORY, 380, Oxford-street, his highly amusing GAME of the RACE and PITCHEL-CHASE, from 1s. to 10 guineas, you will always be able to dispense with it. Every other Novelty in Games, Puzzles, French, German, and English Tys., and an endless variety of Fancy Articles utterly impossible to catalogue, almost daily received from all parts of the world, suitable for presents. Orders, containing a remittance, instantly attended to. Sample Race Game for seven stamps.—A. MERRY, 380, Oxford-street. Fancy fairs, bazaars, and charities supplied, at a nominal per centage.**

**TO TOURISTS.—CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES** possess such extraordinary magnifying power, combined with portability of form (the size of your thumb only), as to render them invaluable for viewing scenery, marking birds, and in any other useful purpose. Price £2. 6d. May be had at the bookstalls of all the principal railway stations, or will be sent, post free, on receipt of stamp or money order payable to Wm. Callaghan, Optician, 45, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

**SHAKESPEARE.**—The admirers of the immortal Bard will be pleased to learn that W. H. Kerr, Bines, and Co. have obtained permission from Mr. J. C. of Gloucester, to publish, in fac-simile, the celebrated and curious JEW'S HEAD, which may be seen by the Post. An interesting pamphlet given with each. The JEW'S HEAD is obtained of most respectable doctors, or at the Manufactury (see Chamberlain's), Royal Porcelain Works, Worcester. Price 2s. 6d. each; or, covered, 1s. 6d., by enclosing a Post-office order.

**TEETH.—By her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.**—Mr. HAIRINGTON, Surgeon-Dentist, respectfully informs the nobility and public in general, that he has invented and taken out her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent for several important improvements in Artificial Teeth. Also, for a new mode of adapting them to the mouth, with mathematical certainty at one visit, thereby saving much trouble to the patient, and avoiding all unsightly apparatus. These important improvements enable him to make teeth very superior and less expensive than can be made under any other system.—13, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London.

**FOR STOPPING DECAYED TEETH.**—Patronised by her Majesty the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert.—Mr. HOWARD'S Patent WHITE SUCCESSIONUM for living decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel. All persons use the Successionum dentis, 1s. George-street, Hanover-square; who will send it free by Post, with full directions for use enclosed. Price 2s. 6d. and 6s. in Postage Stamps.

**S MART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly, between the Haymarket and Regent-circus.**—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time, suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. No classes: no extra. Improvements guaranteed to teach every five or six lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if required) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

**THE ARGYLL GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE.**—246 and 248, REGENT-STREET.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors.

Every Requisite for Mourning, COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLIMENTARY,

At a Moment's Notice.

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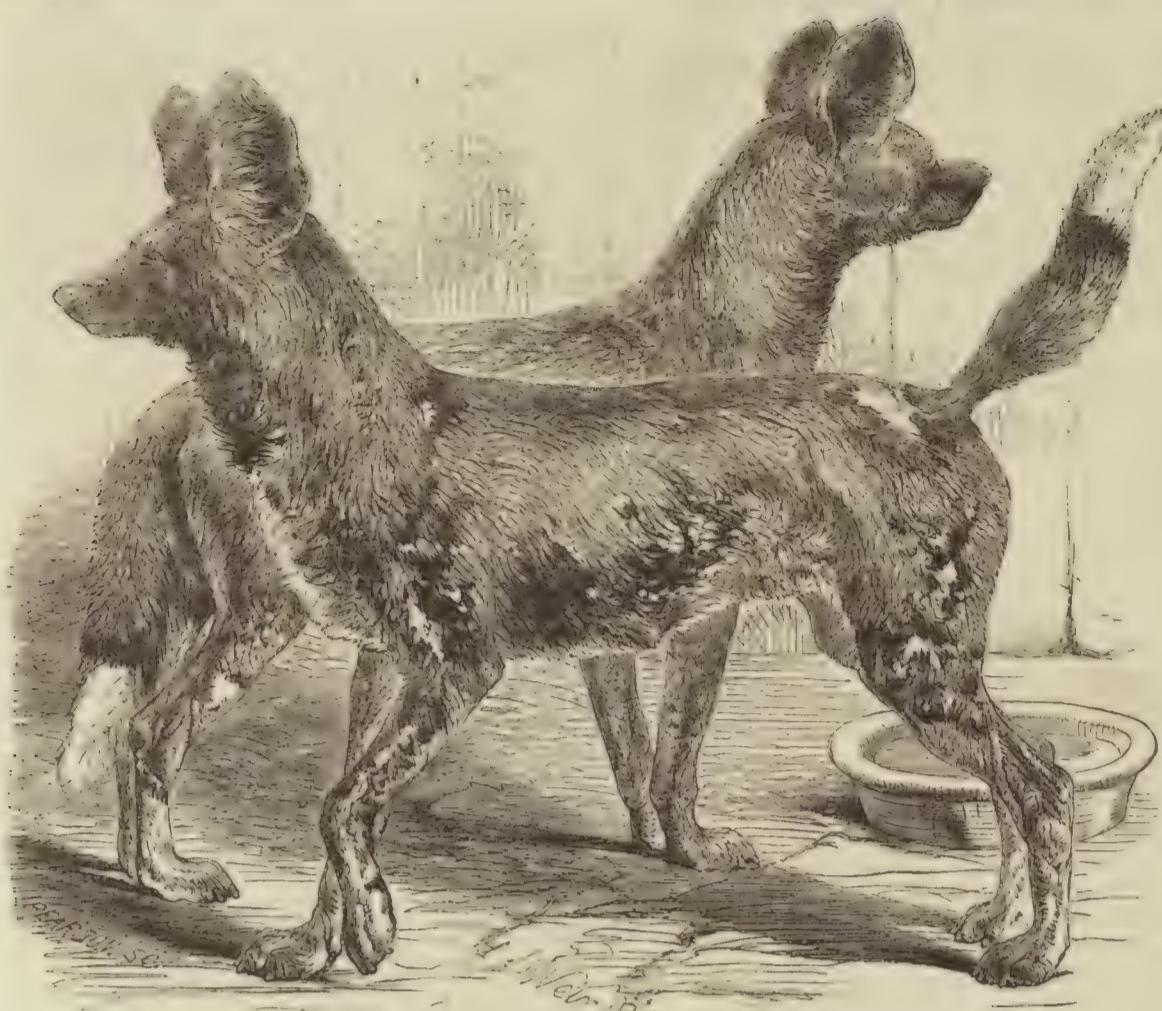
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CAPE HUNTING DOGS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

## NEW CAVALRY CORPS FOR THE CRIMEA.

ON Saturday week this new Corps, which is destined for special service in the East, was inspected upon the parade-ground in St. James's-park; and in the afternoon nearly 100 men—the greater part of the corps—embarked at Hungerford-pier, on their way to Woolwich, whence they were to sail on Wednesday for Gibraltar, in a vessel called the *Joseph Shepherd*. They are designated the Mounted Staff Corps, and consist of men selected for their intelligence and good conduct from the Irish Police and Constabulary Force principally, and also from the Metropolitan Police. They all appeared to be men in the very prime of life, above the average height. They are accompanied by Major Grant, their commanding officer; Captain Baynes; and two subalterns, namely—Cornets Badgen and Hunton. Their appearance is novel and picturesque. The uniform is a handsome scarlet Hungarian tunic, the front sleeves and collar richly braided, Royal blue facings (the officers' tunics richly and tastefully laced); blue trousers, with two scarlet stripes, and leather strappings and cuffs; handsome helmet, mounted with brass; a poncho of grey cloth, made to answer as a blanket and great-coat; a sling belt, with cavalry sword; pouch-belt, with pouch for Colt's revolving pistol. The makers of this new uniform are Messrs. Isaac Campbell and Co., of St. James's-street.

## THE WILD SHEEP AND HUNTING DOGS AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE beautiful specimen of the Indian Wild Sheep (*Ovis Vignei*), which forms the subject of our Illustration, is the first which has reached Europe alive, and is, consequently, a most interesting addition to the Society's collection. They are indebted for it to the liberality of Brigadier Hearsey, C.B., who, having had the command of one of our divisions in the Panjab for some years, has had frequent opportunities of obtaining illustrations of the zoology of that country. This Sheep has a very extensive range in the Himalaya, and forms one of the most exciting objects of the mountain chase. It is far more deer-like than the European mouflon, and, when full grown, attains a very considerable size. Their activity, courage, and wariness render it by no means an easy task to secure a numerous bag of these animals; and the Himalayan sportsman has many a mile of valley and hill top to scour before he can accumulate a first-rate series of trophies. The habits of this Sheep, of the Burrah, and the gigantic *Ovis Ammon*, are well sketched by Col. Markham in his admirable hunting journal of adventure in the Himalaya, where he traced their steps from their first appearance in the hills to the remotest valleys of Cashmir.

The Hunting Dogs (*Lycaon venaticus*) have been reared from a very

early age in the Regent's-park. They were, we believe, brought to this country by an officer in her Majesty's service, on his return from the Kafir War. The vivid colouring, the singular form, and the perpetual vivacity of these animals, makes them a special object of interest to visitors; and we have, on that account, selected them for the present niche in our zoological gallery.

Every one who has read Gordon Cumming's account of night-hunting in South Africa, will remember how the sagacious "Wilde Honds" hunt up to their game in packs, and how ruthlessly they ravage the flocks of the Boers.

Kind treatment, and plenty of food, have changed the nature of the Society's specimens, which exhibit marked attachment to their keeper, and allow him to enter their enclosure at all times with no better protection than a switch. The Hunting Dog extends from the Cape northward as far as Abyssinia, and ranges probably for nearly an equal distance on the west coast. Comparatively few examples of this interesting animal are brought to Europe, and the pair which the Society now possess are among the finest we have seen.

It is impossible to leave the subject of the Society's menagerie without a word on the floral accoutrements to which the general effect of this ever-charming establishment is so largely indebted. A wonderful display of colour, considering the difficulties created by the atmosphere of London smoke to which they are exposed, has made the Gardens especially delightful throughout the summer; and, owing to the prolonged fine weather, they are almost as attractive now as they have been at any earlier period. The chief objects are the dahlias, presented by the celebrated cultivator, Mr. Turner, of Slough. Of these there are nearly 900 plants in one bed—probably the largest mass in Europe; and there are, consequently, we may suppose, somewhere about 12,000 or 15,000 blooms now actually open together. As this great bed is composed of the best varieties now in cultivation, the effect is worth resting a few moments to contemplate. In



WILD SHEEP OF THE PUNJAB, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

addition to this, there are eight other large beds, though of inferior dimensions, in which eight fine varieties are grown as homogeneous masses. Of these, "Amazon" and "Sir Charles Napier" are the most conspicuously attractive. That the popularity of this delightful place of recreation is steadily increasing is evident, from the number of visitors during the current year having reached 325,000 at the time of the last monthly report.

**THE OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE CRIMEA.**—The earnest solicitude which has been evinced by the Minister of War, from the commencement of the campaign in the Crimea, both to satisfy the public desire for early official information, and to allay the anxieties of those whose friends and relatives are serving in the East, has been strikingly marked in the arrangements made for giving immediate and general publicity to the despatches brought by Lord Burghersh. Although his Lordship only reached London at half-past seven on Sunday morning, a portion of the despatches was ready for the printer by half-past eight. Every arrangement had been made on Saturday night for the purpose of circulating the anticipated *Gazette Extraordinary* of Sunday at all places of public resort, as speedily as possible after its publication. Copies were sent to the churches, the dissenting places of worship, the club-houses, the police-stations, and other public buildings throughout the metropolis, and its suburbs. The following notice was issued to the country Post-masters from the General Post-office on Sunday:

General Post Office, Sunday, October 8, 1854.—Sir.—I forward to you herewith three copies of the *London Gazette* of this day, containing a list of killed and wounded at the battle of Alma; and I have to instruct you forthwith to affix one of such copies to your office window, or in some other conspicuous place; to cause a second copy to be posted at the Town-hall or Market-place; and to deliver the third copy to the Chief Magistrate or clergyman of the town. You will adopt the same course without further instructions from me on the arrival of any *Gazettes* which may hereafter reach you in the mails under similar circumstances. I rely upon your careful attention to these instructions.—I am your obedient servant, ROWLAND HILL, Secretary.

**A CLIPPER.**—There is now in the London Dock, recently arrived from Canton, a splendid clipper-ship, called the *Romance of the Sea* (built by Mr. Donald M'Kay, of Boston), 1781 tons register, commanded by Captain Dumaresque. This ship has just made one of the quickest voyages on record, having left Boston for San Francisco on the 17th December last; there she discharged upwards of 2000 tons of cargo, and proceeded to Canton; laid there 25 days, and sailed on the 10th of June; was 23 days beating down the China Sea to Anger; but still was off Cape Natal in 42 days—an unprecedentedly short period; after leaving Java Head, she made, in 16 consecutive days, 4172 miles, in six of which she averaged 207 per day. She made the round from Boston to San Francisco, thence to China, and from thence to London, in nine months and two days, which includes the time of discharging cargo and taking in ballast, and at Canton loading a full cargo of tea for England.

**A COMFORTABLE LOCATION.**—I got to head-quarters at about eight p.m. Sept. 23; Lord Raglan and staff were dining in a ground-floor room at a very pretty house, with Gothic windows and coloured glass, with the rooms nicely furnished—piano, easy chairs, &c.—and the room itself garnished with gilt mouldings round the top. I had some difficulty, but at last I saw an officer with whom I was desirous of speaking, and had a chat with him. Lord Raglan's staff appeared to be very comfortable, and were singing and pianoforte playing as cheerfully as possible. The house was surrounded by an immense number of bullocks, servants, and retainers—the latter being located in the out-houses, or in the beautiful grounds among the noble avenues of trees. Hearing the 68th were on guard, I walked down, and in a few minutes found some of the officers seated under a tree, with a very pretty table and good chairs, but drinking from tin pannikins. After half an hour's chat—they persuading me to stop, saying it was dangerous to pass through the camp—I took a turn among the muleteers to see if I could hire any sort of conveyance. After an unsuccessful ramble of an hour, and meeting some old acquaintances, who offered me a share of all they had (which amounted, generally, to a share of the turf) I set off to the boat, some six-and-a-half miles away.—*Letter from Balaclava.*



NEW CAVALRY CORPS.—THE MOUNTED STAFF.



## Official List of Killed and Wounded AT THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

### NOMINAL RETURN OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS IN ACTION ON THE RIVER ALMA, CRIMEA, SEPT. 29, 1854.

General Staff.—Lieut. T. Leslie, Royal Horse Guards, Orderly Officer to the Commander of the Forces, wounded severely; Capt. H. E. Weare, 50th Regiment, D.A.A.G., wounded severely.

#### FIRST DIVISION.

Staff.—Capt. H. W. Cust, Coldstream Guards, Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Bentinck, killed.  
Grenadier Guards.—Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. Percy, wounded slightly; Lieut. R. Hamilton, wounded slightly; Lieut. J. M. Burgoyne, wounded slightly.  
Coldstream Guards.—Lieut. C. Baring, wounded severely.  
Scots Fusilier Guards.—Lieut.-Colonel J. H. Dalrymple, wounded slightly; Lieut.-Col. C. A. Berkeley, wounded severely; Lieut.-Col. F. Haygarth, wounded severely; Capt. Lord Chewton, wounded severely; Capt. J. D. Astley, wounded severely; Capt. W. G. Bulwer, wounded severely; Capt. D. F. Buckley, wounded severely; Capt. R. Gipps, wounded slightly; Lieut. Lord Ennismore, wounded severely; Lieut. Hon. H. Annesley, wounded severely.  
93rd Regiment.—Lieut. R. Abercrombie, killed.

#### SECOND DIVISION.

Staff.—Lieut.-General Sir De Lacy Evans, severe contusion, right shoulder; Lieut.-Col. Hon. P. E. Herbert, 43rd Regiment, Assist. Quartermaster-General, severe contusion back of neck; Capt. Thompson, Deputy Assist.-Quartermaster-General, on shoulder blade; Ensign St. Clair, 21st Regiment, Acting Interpreter, shot through right arm; Capt. A. M. McDonald, 92nd Regiment, Aide-de-Camp, wounded severely.  
30th Regiment.—Lieut. F. Luxmore, killed; Capt. T. H. I'akanham, wounded severely; Capt. G. Dickson, wounded severely; Capt. A. W. Conolly, wounded slightly; Lieut. and Adjutant M. Walker, wounded slightly.  
55th Regiment.—Brevet-Major J. B. Rose, killed; Capt. J. G. Shaw, killed; Major F. A. Whimper, wounded dangerous'y; Brevet-Major J. Coats, wounded severely; Lieut. G. E. Bissett, wounded severely; Lieut. E. Armstrong, wounded severely; Lieut. and Adjutant J. Warren, wounded slightly.  
47th Regiment.—Lieut. T. Wollocombe, wounded severely; Lieut. N. G. Phillips, wounded severely; Lieut. J. C. Maycock, wounded slightly.  
95th Regiment.—Lieut.-Colonel W. Smith, wounded severely; Capt. G. J. Dowdall, killed; Capt. J. G. Eddington, killed; Lieut. E. W. Eddington, killed; Lieut. R. G. Poill, killed; Lieut. and Adjutant J. C. Kingsley, killed; Lieut. W. L. Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles, attached to 55th Regiment, killed; Major H. Lumé, slight contusion; Brevet-Major A. T. Heyland, arm amputated; Capt. V. Wing, wounded; Capt. J. W. Sargent, wounded slightly; Lieut. A. Macdonald, slight contusion; Lieut. R. Gerard, contusion in abdomen; Ensign W. Braybrook, wounded; Ensign J. H. Brooke, wounded in two places; Ensign B. C. Boothby, foot amputated; Ensign E. Bazalgette, wounded; Surgeon A. Gordon, slight contusion.

#### THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment.—Lieut. Col. H. C. Cobbe, wounded slightly; Capt. G. L. Thomson, wounded slightly.

#### LIGHT DIVISION.

7th Regiment.—Capt. the Hon. W. Monck, killed; Capt. C. L. Hare, wounded severely; Capt. C. E. Watson, wounded severely; Capt. W. H. D. Fitzgerald, wounded severely; Lieut. D. Persse, wounded severely; Lieut. F. E. Appleby, wounded slightly; Lieut. P. G. Coney, wounded severely; Lieut. the Hon. A. C. H. Crofton, wounded slightly; Lieut. G. W. W. Carpenter, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. M. Jones, wounded severely.  
23rd Regiment.—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Chester, killed; Capt. A. W. Wynn, killed; Capt. F. E. Evans, killed; Capt. J. C. Conolly, killed; Lieut. F. P. Badcliff, killed; Lieut. Sir W. Young, Bart., killed; Second Lieut. H. Anstruther, killed; Second Lieut. J. H. Butler, killed; Capt. W. P. Campbell,

wounded severely; Capt. E. C. Hopton, wounded slightly; Lieut. H. Bathurst, wounded severely; Lieut. F. Sayer, wounded slightly; Lieut. and Acting Adjutant A. Applewhait, wounded severely.

33rd Regiment.—Major T. B. Gough, wounded severely; Capt. H. C. Fitzgerald, wounded slightly; Lieut. F. Du Pre Montagu, killed; Lieut. A. B. Wallis, wounded severely; Lieut. W. S. Worthington, lost one leg; Ensign C. M. Siree, wounded severely; Ensign J. J. Greenwood, wounded slightly.

19th Regiment.—Lieut. and Adjutant A. Cardew, killed; Ensign G. D. Stockwell, killed; Lieut.-Col. R. Saunders, wounded severely; Major H. E. McGee, wounded slightly; Capt. R. Warden, wounded slightly; Lieut. R. Wardlaw, wounded severely; Lieut. L. D. Currie, wounded severely.  
88th Regiment.—Quartermaster T. Moore, wounded slightly.  
2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—Capt. Earl of Errol, wounded in hand.

Artillery.—Capt. A. Dew, killed; Lieut. A. Walsham, killed; Lieut. R. H. Cockerell, killed.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. H. Teesdale, wounded severely.

Total killed, 26; total wounded, 76; grand total, 102.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,

Adjutant-General.

### RETURN OF CASUALTIES WHICH OCCURRED IN ACTION ON THE RIVER ALMA, CRIMEA, SEPT. 20, 1854.

13th Light Dragoons.—1 horse wounded.

Artillery.—3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Engineers.—1 officer wounded.

FIRST DIVISION.

Grenadier Guards.—10 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 3 sergeants, 113 rank and file, wounded.

Coldstream Guards.—1 officer killed; 2 officers, 27 rank and file, wounded.

Scots Fusiliers.—3 sergeants, 17 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 13 sergeants, 1 drummer, 136 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

42nd Regiment.—5 rank and file killed; 2 sergeants, 30 rank and file, wounded.

79th Regiment.—2 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

93rd Regiment.—1 officer, 7 rank and file, killed; 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, wounded.

Total—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

SECOND DIVISION.

30th Regiment.—1 officer, 11 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 60 rank and file, wounded.

55th Regiment.—2 officers, 1 sergeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 4 sergeants, 92 rank and file, wounded.

95th Regiment.—6 officers, 3 sergeants, 42 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 12 sergeants, 1 drummer, 115 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

41st Regiment.—4 rank and file killed; 1 sergeant, 22 rank and file, wounded.

47th Regiment.—1 sergeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 4 officers, 4 sergeants, 1 drummer, 56 rank and file, wounded.

49th Regiment.—1 sergeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 10 rank and file, wounded.

Total—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 855 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

THIRD DIVISION.

4th Regiment.—2 officers, 8 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

44th Regiment.—1 rank and file killed; 7 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 8 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

### FOURTH DIVISION.

21st Regiment.—1 rank and file killed.

1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total—1 rank and file killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

#### LIGHT DIVISION.

7th Regiment.—1 officer, 2 sergeants, 38 rank and file, killed; 11 officers, 16 sergeants, 1 drummer, 151 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

23rd Regiment.—8 officers, 3 sergeants, 1 drummer, 39 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 9 sergeants, 4 drummers, 139 rank and file, wounded; 2 drummers missing.

33rd Regiment.—1 officer, 3 sergeants, 52 rank and file, killed; 6 officers, 16 sergeants, 2 drummers, 159 rank and file, wounded.

19th Regiment.—2 officers, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, killed; 5 officers, 4 sergeants, 2 drummers, 168 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

77th Regiment.—3 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

88th Regiment.—4 rank and file killed; 1 officer, 2 sergeants, 14 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.—2 sergeants, 9 rank and file, killed; 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 3 drummers, 34 rank and file, wounded.

Total—12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file and 2 drummers missing.

Cavalry.—1 horse wounded.

Artillery.—3 officers, 9 rank and file, 26 horses, killed; 1 sergeant, 20 rank and file, wounded.

Engineers.—1 officer wounded.

1st Division.—2 officers, 3 sergeants, 41 rank and file, killed; 16 officers, 21 sergeants, 1 drummer, 354 rank and file, wounded; 1 rank and file missing.

2nd Division.—9 officers, 6 sergeants, 71 rank and file, killed; 25 officers, 25 sergeants, 4 drummers, 355 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

3rd Division.—1 rank and file killed; 2 officers, 15 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

4th Division.—1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file wounded.

Light Division.—12 officers, 10 sergeants, 2 drummers, 183 rank and file, killed; 29 officers, 48 sergeants, 12 drummers, 682 rank and file, wounded; 9 rank and file and 2 drummers missing.

(Signed) J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT.

Adjutant-General.

Head-Quarters, Alma River, Sept. 22, 1854.

#### GENERAL ORDER.

The Commander of the Forces congratulates the troops on the brilliant success that attended their unrivalled efforts in the battle of the 20th inst., on which occasion they carried a most formidable position, defended by large masses of Russian infantry, and a most powerful and numerous artillery.

Their conduct was in union with that of our gallant allies, whose spirited and successful attack of the left of the heights occupied by the enemy, cannot fail to have attracted their notice and admiration.

The Commander of the Forces thanks the army most warmly for its gallant exertions. He witnessed them with pride and satisfaction; and it will be his pleasing duty to report, for the Queen's information, how well they have earned her Majesty's approbation, and how gloriously they maintained the honour of the British name.

Lord Raglan condoles most sincerely with the troops on the loss of so many gallant officers and brave men, whose memory it will be a consolation to their friends to feel will ever be cherished in the annals of our army.

(Signed) J. B. B. ESTCOURT.

### THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

#### THE MARCH ON THE 19TH.

ON the night of the 18th September, orders were given by Lord Raglan that the troops should strike tents at daybreak, and that all the tents should be sent on board the ships of the fleet. An advance had been determined upon, and it was understood that the Russian light cavalry had been sweeping the country of all supplies up to a short distance of the outlying pickets. At three o'clock next morning the camp was roused by the reveille, and all the 30,000 sleepers woke into active life. The boats from the ships lined the beach to receive the tents. The commissariat officers struggled in vain with the very deficient means at their disposal to meet the enormous requirements of an army of 26,000 men for the transport of baggage, ammunition, and food, and a scene which to an unpractised eye would seem one of utter confusion began and continued for several hours, relieved only by the steadiness and order of the regiments as they paraded previous to marching.

The French, in advance on our right, were up betimes, and the camp fires of the Allied armies, extending for miles along the horizon and mingling with the lights of the ships, almost anticipated the morning. The order of march was as follows:—

Cavalry,  
8th, 11th, 17th.

Light Division. Artillery. Second Division.

First Division. Artillery. Third Division.

Cavalry. Commissariat Train.

Fourth Division. Fourth Division.

Rear Guard.

Of Turkish infantry, 7000, under Suleiman Pacha, moved along the sea-side; next to them came the divisions of Generals Bosquet, Canrobert, Forey, and Prince Napoleon. The order of march of the English army was about four miles to the right of their left wing, and as many behind them. The right of the Allied forces was covered by the fleet, which moved along with it in magnificent order, darkening the air with in-

numerable columns of smoke, ready to shell the enemy should they threaten to attack our right, and commanding the land for nearly two miles from the shore.

It was nine o'clock in the morning ere the whole of the army was prepared for marching. The day was warm, and much delay was caused by the wretched transport furnished for the baggage—everything not absolutely indispensable having been sent on board ship. The naval officers and the sailors worked indefatigably, and cleared the beach as fast as the men deposited their baggage and tents there. At last the men fell in, and the march of the campaign began. The way led along dreary steppes, perfectly destitute of tree or shrub, marked at intervals of two or three miles with hillocks, and long irregular ridges of hills running down towards the sea at right angles to the beach. It is but little cultivated, except in the patches of land around the unfringed villages built in the higher recesses of the valleys. Hares were started in abundance, and afforded great sport to the men whenever they halted, and several were fairly hunted down among the lines of men. All oxen, horses, or cattle had been driven off by the Cossacks. The soil is hard and elastic, and was in excellent order for artillery; but the men suffered severely from thirst, marching under a burning sun, over such a parched and shelterless country.

After a march of an hour, a halt took place at about three o'clock, at the muddy stream of Bulganac, of which the men drank with avidity. At this stage they passed the Imperial post house of Bulganac, just twenty miles from Sebapotel. The outhouses and farm-yard were burning; and the house, though unburnt, had been thoroughly gutted by the Russians. Only a picture of a saint, bunches of herbs in the kitchen, and a few household utensils were left; and a solitary pea-hen, which soon fell a victim to a revolver, stalked sadly about the threshold.

#### A SKIRMISH WITH THE COSSACKS.

After a short halt for men and horses by the stream, the army pushed on again. The cavalry (about 500 men of the 5th Hussars, the 11th Hussars, and 13th Light Dragoons) pushed on in front, and on arriving about a mile beyond the post-house the Cossack Lancers were clearly seen on the hills in front. Lord Cardigan threw out skirmishers in line, who covered the front at intervals of 10 or 12 yards from each other. The Cossacks advanced to meet them in like order, man for man, the steel of their long lances glittering in the sun. They were rough-looking fellows, mounted on sturdy little horses; but the regularity of their order and the celerity of their movements showed they were regulars, and by no means despicable foes. As our skirmishers advanced, the Cossacks halted at the foot of the hill. Their reserves were not well in sight; but from time to time a clump of lances rose over the summit of the hill and disappeared. Lord Cardigan was eager to try their strength, and permission was given to him to advance somewhat nearer; but, as he did so, dark columns of cavalry came into view in the recesses of the hill, and it became evident that if our men charged up such a steep ascent their horses would be blown, and that they would run a risk of being surrounded and cut to pieces by a force of three times their number. Lord Lucan, therefore, ordered the cavalry to halt, gather in their skirmishers, and retire slowly. None of the infantry or artillery were in sight, as they had not yet topped the brow of the hill. When our skirmishers halted, the Cossacks commenced a fire from their line of videttes, which was quite harmless. Few of the balls came near enough to let the whiz be heard. Two or three officers who were riding between the cavalry

and the skirmishers—Lieutenant-Colonel Dickson, R.A.; Captain Fellowes, 12th Lancasters; Dr. Elliott, R.A.—were looking out anxiously for the arrival of Captain Maude's Horse Artillery; when suddenly the Russians, emboldened by our halt, came over the brow of the hill, and slowly descended the slope in three solid squares. The English had offered them battle, and they had lost their chance, for our cavalry now turned round and rode quietly towards the troops. Our skirmishers, who had replied smartly to the fire of the Cossacks, but without effect, retired and joined their squadrons. At every fifty paces our cavalry faced about to receive the Cossacks if they prepared to charge. Suddenly one of the Russian cavalry squares opened—a spout of white smoke rose out of the gap, and a round shot tore over the column of our cavalry behind, and rolled away between the ranks of the riflemen in the rear, just as they came in view of the cavalry. In another instant a second gun boomed right through the 11th Hussars, and knocked over a horse, taking off one of his rider's legs above the ankle. Another and another followed, tearing through our ranks, so that it was quite wonderful so few of the cavalry were hit. Meantime Captain Maude's artillery galloped over the hillock, but were halted, by Lord Raglan's order, at the base, in rear of the cavalry on the left flank. This was done, probably, to entice the Russians further down the hill. Meantime our cavalry were drawn up as targets for the enemy's guns, and had they been of iron, they could not have been more solid and immovable. The Russian gunners fired admirably; they were rather slow, but their balls came bounding along, quite visible as they passed, in right lines from the centre of the cavalry columns. After some thirty rounds from the enemy, our artillery opened fire. Their round shot ploughed up the columns of the cavalry, who speedily dispersed into broken lines, wheeling round and round with great adroitness to escape the six and nine-pound balls. Our shells were not so successful; but one, better directed than the rest, burst right in the centre of a column of light infantry, whom the Russians had advanced to support the cavalry. Our fire was so hot, the service of the guns so quick, that the enemy retired in about fifteen minutes after we opened on them. While this affair was going on, the French had crept up on the right, and surprised a body of Russian cavalry with a round from a battery of nine-pounds, which scattered them in all directions. We lost six horses, and four men were wounded. The Russians must have suffered much more, according to all accounts.

#### THE EVE OF BATTLE.

When the Russians had retired beyond the heights, orders were given to halt and bivouac for the night, and our tired men set to work to gather dry furze and weeds for fuel. As soon as the rations of rum and meat were served out, the casks were broken up, and the staves served to make fires for cooking, aided by nettles and long grass. At night the watchfires of the Russians were visible on the left. Great numbers of stragglers and arabs came up during the night, and were sent off to their several divisions. The night was cold and damp, but the men were in excellent spirits; looking forward to the probability of an engagement with the enemy with perfect confidence as to the result. Sir George Brown, Sir D. Lacy Evans, the Brigadiers-General, and staff-officers, went about among their divisions and brigades ere the men lay down, giving directions for the following day; and soon after dusk the regiments were on the ground, wrapped up in great coats and blankets, to find the best repose they could after the day's exertions.

#### THE MORNING OF BATTLE.

On the morning of the 20th, ere daybreak, the whole of the British force was under arms. They were marshalled silently; no bugles or drums broke the stillness, but the hum of thousands of voices rose loudly from the ranks, and the watchfires lighted up the lines of the camp as though it were a great town. When dawn broke it was discovered that the Russians had retired from the heights, but had left their camp fires burning. The troops lay on their arms for about an hour, while the Generals were arranging the order of advance. Lord Raglan had made his dispositions the previous evening, and the Generals of Division, Sir George Brown, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir K. England, and Sir G. Cathcart, aided by their Brigadiers-General, went from Colonel to Colonel of each regiment under their command, giving them instructions with respect to the arrangement of their men in the coming struggle. It was known that the Russians had been busy fortifying the heights over the valley through which runs the little river Alma, and that they had resolved to try their strength with the Allied army in a position giving them vast advantages of ground, which they had used every means in their power to improve to the utmost. The advance of the armies this great day was a sight which must ever stand out like the landmark of the spectator's life. Early in the morning the troops were ordered to get in readiness, and at half-past six o'clock they were in motion. It was a lovely day; the heat of the sun was tempered by a sea breeze. The fleet was visible at a distance of four miles, covering the ocean as it was seen between the hills, and steamers could be seen as close to the shore as possible. The Generals St. Arnaud, Bosquet, and Forey, attended by their staff, rode along the lines, with Lord Raglan and his Generals at second halt, and were received with tremendous cheering.

#### ADVANCE TO THE ALMA.

The order in which our army advanced was in columns of brigades in deploying distance, our left protected by a line of skirmishers of cavalry and of horse artillery. The advantage of the formation was, that our army, in case of a strong attack from cavalry and infantry on the left or rear, could assume the form of a hollow square, with the baggage in the centre. The great object was to gain the right of the position, so that our attacking parties could be sheltered by the vertical fire of the fleets. As soon as the position of our Allies could be accurately ascertained, the whole line, extending itself across the champaign country for some five or six miles, advanced. At the distance of two miles the English army halted to obtain a little time to gather up the rear; and then the troops steadily advanced in grand lines like the waves of the ocean, with the left frittered away as it were into a foam of skirmishers under Colonel Lawrence and Major Norcott of the Rifle Brigade, 2nd Battalion, covered by squadrons of the 11th and 8th Hussars, and portions of the 4th, and 13th Light Dragoons, and 17th Lancers.

The French occupied the high road, nearest the beach, with the Turks; and the English marched to the left. At about one o'clock in the afternoon the Light Division of the French army came in sight of the village of Almatamak, and the British Light Division descried that of Burlink, both situated on the right bank of the river Alma—tortuous little stream, which has worked its way down through a red clay soil, deepening its course as it proceeds seawards, and which drains the steppelike lands on its right bank, making at times pools and eddies too deep to be forded, though it can generally be crossed by waders who do not fear to wet their knees. The high banks formed by the action of the stream in cutting through the soil are sometimes at one side, sometimes at another, according to the sweep of the stream.

#### THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

At the place where the bulk of the British army crossed, the banks of the Alma are generally at the right side, and vary from two and three to six or eight feet in depth to the water; where the French attacked, the banks are generally formed by the unvaried curve of the river on the left-hand side. Along the right or north bank of the Alma are a number of Tartar houses, at times numerous and close enough to form a cluster of habitations deserving the name of a hamlet, at times scattered wide apart amid little vineyards, surrounded by walls of mud and stone of three feet in height. The bridge over which the post road passes from Bulganak to Sebastopol runs close to one of these hamlets—a village, in fact, of some fifty houses. This village is approached from the north by a road winding through a plain nearly level till it comes near to the village, where the ground dips, so that at the distance of 300 yards a man on horseback can hardly see the tops of the nearer and more elevated houses, and can only ascertain the position of the stream by the willows and verdure along its banks. At the left or south side of the Alma the ground assumes a very different character—smooth where the bank is deep, and greatly elevated where the shelf of the bank occurs, it recedes for a few yards at a moderate height above the stream, pierced here and there by the course of the winter's torrents, so as to form small ravines, commanded, however by the heights above. It was on these upper heights that the strength of the Russian position consisted. A remarkable ridge of mountains, varying in height from 500 to 700 feet, runs along the course of the Alma on the left or south side with the course of the stream, and assuming the form of cliffs when close to the sea. This ridge is marked all along its course by deep gullies, which run towards the river at various angles, and serve no doubt to carry off the floods produced by the rains and the melting of the winter snows on the hills and table-lands above. If the reader will place himself on the top of Richmonde-hill, dwarf the Thames in imagination to the size of a Hampshire rivulet, and imagine the lovely hill itself to be deprived of all vegetation, and protracted for about four miles along the stream, he may form

some notion of the position occupied by the Russians, while the plains on the north or left bank of the Thames will bear no inapt similitude to the land over which the British and French armies advanced, barring only the verdure and freshness. At the top of the ridges, between the gullies, the Russians had erected earthwork batteries, mounted with 32lb. and 24lb. brass guns, supported by numerous field pieces and howitzers. These guns enfiladed the tops of the ravines parallel to them, or swept them to the base, while the whole of the sides up which an enemy, unable to stand the direct fire of the batteries, would be forced to ascend, were filled with masses of skirmishers, armed with an excellent two-groove rifle, throwing a large solid conical ball with force at 700 and 800 yards, as the French learnt to their cost. The principal battery consisted of an earthwork of the form of two sides of a triangle, with the apex pointed towards the bridge, and the sides covering both sides of the stream, corresponding with the bend of the river below it, at the distance of 1600 yards; while, with a fair elevation, the 32-pounders threw, as we saw very often, beyond the houses of the village to the distance of 1400 and 1600 yards. This was constructed on the brow of a hill about 600 feet above the river, but the hill rose behind it for another 50 feet before it dipped away towards the road. The ascent of this hill was enfiladed by the fire of three batteries of earthwork on the right, and by another on the left, and these batteries were equally capable of covering the village, the stream, and the slopes which led up the hill to their position. In the first battery were thirteen 32-pounder brass guns of exquisite workmanship, which only told too well. In the other batteries were some twenty-five guns in all.

#### THE PLAN OF ATTACK.

It had not escaped the observation of the Allied Commanders that the Russian General had relied so confidently on the natural strength of his position towards the sea, where the cliff rose steep and high above the gardens of an adjacent village, that he had neglected to defend this part of his works by masses of troops or by heavy guns. These military defences were, on the contrary, accumulated on his right and centre. The plan of the battle was therefore formed so as to enable the French and a Turkish division, in the first instance, to turn the Russian left, and gain the plateau; and as soon as this operation was accomplished, so as to occupy a portion of the Russian army, the British troops and the French Third Division were to attack the key of the position on the right of the enemy, while the French completed his defeat on the upper ground.

#### THE FRENCH SCALING THE HEIGHTS.

General Bosquet's division crossed the river Alma near the mouth about 11.30; the Turkish battalions crossing at the same time close to the bar, and within musket-range of the beach. This movement was unopposed; and, although a cloud of French skirmishers and light-infantry crossed the gardens and brushwood below the hill, which might easily have been defended, not a shot was fired on them, and not a gun seemed to bear on the line of march they followed. It was afterwards ascertained from the Russian prisoners, that Prince Menschikoff had left this line unguarded, because he regarded it as absolutely impassable even for goats. He did not know the Zouaves. With inconceivable rapidity and agility they swarmed up the cliff, and it was not till they formed on the height, and deployed from behind a mound there, that the Russian batteries opened upon them. The fire was returned with great spirit, and a smart action ensued, during which General Bosquet's division was engaged for some time almost alone, until General Canrobert came to his support. The Turkish division, which presented a very martial appearance, and was eager to fight, formed part of the army under the command of Marshal St. Arnaud; and some regret was felt by these brave troops that they had no active part assigned to them in the struggle.

While the French troops were scaling the heights, the French steamers ran in as close as they could to the bluff of the shore at the south side of the Alma, and commenced shelling the Russians in splendid style; the shells bursting over the enemy's squares and batteries, and finally driving them from their position on the right, within 3000 yards of the sea. The French practice commenced about half-past twelve o'clock, and lasted for about an hour and a half. The English sailors, who were looking anxiously in that direction, could see the shells falling over the batteries of the enemy, and bursting right into them; and then the black masses inside the works broke into little specks, which flew about in all directions, and when the smoke cleared away there were some to be seen strewed over the ground. The Russians answered the ships from the heights, but without effect. A powder tumbler was blown up by a French shell; another shell fell by accident into an ambuscade which the Russians had prepared for the advancing French; and at last they drew off from the sea-side, and confined their efforts to the defence of the gullies and heights beyond the fire of the heavy guns of the steamers. At one o'clock the French columns were seen struggling up the hills, covered by a cloud of skirmishers, whose fire seemed most deadly. Once, at sight of a threatening mass of Russian infantry, in a commanding position above them, who fired rapid volleys among them, the French paused; but it was only to collect their skirmishers; for, as soon as they had formed, they ran up the hill at the *pas de charge*, and broke the Russians at once, who fled in disorder, with loss, up the hill.

#### A DIFFICULT POSITION.

At 1.50 our line of skirmishers got within range of the battery on the hill, and immediately the Russians opened fire at 1200 yards, with effect, the shot ploughing through the open lines of the Kilemen, and falling into the advancing columns behind. Shortly ere this time dense volumes of smoke rose from the river, and drifted along to the eastward, rather interfering with the view of the enemy on the left of our position. The Russians had set the village on fire. It was a fair exercise of military skill—was well executed—took place at the right time, and succeeded in occasioning a good deal of annoyance. Our troops halted when they neared this village, their left extending beyond it by the verge of the stream; our right behind the burning cottages, and within range of the batteries. It is said the Russians had taken the range of all the principal points in their front, and placed twigs and sticks to mark them. In this they were assisted by the post sign-boards on the road. The Russians opened a furious fire on the whole of our line, but the French had not yet made progress enough to justify us in advancing. The round shot whizzed in every direction, dashing up the dirt and sand into the faces of the staff of Lord Raglan, who were also shelled severely, and attracted much of the enemy's fire. Still Lord Raglan waited patiently for the development of the French attack. At length an Aide-de-Camp came to him and reported the French had crossed the Alma, but they had not established themselves sufficiently to justify us in an attack. The infantry were, therefore, ordered to lie down, and the army for a short time was quite passive, only that our artillery poured forth an unceasing fire of shell, rockets, and round shot, which ploughed through the Russians, and caused them great loss. They did not waver, however, and replied to our artillery manfully, their shot falling among our men as they lay, and carrying off legs and arms at every round.

#### CROSSING THE ALMA.

Lord Raglan at last became weary of this inactivity—his spirit was up—he looked around, and saw men on whom he knew he might stake the honour and fate of Great Britain by his side, and, anticipating a little, in a military point of view, the crisis of action, he gave orders for our whole line to advance. Up rose these serried masses, and—passing through a fearful shower of round, case-shot, and shell—they dashed into the Alma, and "floundered" through its waters, which were literally torn into foam by the deadly hail. At the other side of the river were a number of vineyards, occupied by Russian riflemen. Three of the staff were here shot down; but, led by Lord Raglan in person, they advanced, cheering on the men. And now came the turning point of the battle, in which Lord Raglan, by his sagacity and military skill, probably secured the victory at a smaller sacrifice than would have been otherwise the case. He dashed over the bridge, followed by his staff. From the road over it, under the Russian guns, he saw the state of the action. The British line, which he had ordered to advance, was struggling through the river and up the heights in masses, firm indeed, but mowed down by the murderous fire of the batteries; and by grape, round-shot, shell, canister, case-shot, and musketry, from some of the guns in the central battery, and from an immense and compact mass of Russian infantry.

#### STORMING THE HEIGHTS.

Then commenced one of the most bloody and determined struggles in the annals of war. The 2nd Division, led by Sir De Lacy Evans in the most dashing manner, crossed the stream on the right. The 7th Fusiliers, led by Colonel Yea, were swept down by fifties. The 5th, 30th, and 35th, led by Brigadier Pennefather (who was in the thickest of the fight, cheering on his men), again and again were checked, indeed, but never drew back in their onward progress, which was marked by a fierce roll of Minie musketry; and Brigadier Adams, with the 41st, 47th, and 49th, bravely charged up the hill, and

sailed them in the battle. Sir George Brown, conspicuous on a grey horse, rode in front of his Light Division, urging them with voice and gesture. Gallant fellows! they were worthy of such a gallant chief. The 7th, diminished by one-half, fell back to re-form their columns lost for the time; the 23rd, with eight officers dead, and four wounded, were still rushing to the front, aided by the 15th, 33rd, 77th, and 88th. Down went Sir George in a cloud of dust in front of the battery. He was soon up, and shouted "23rd, I'm all right. Be sure I'll remember this day," and led them on again; but in the shock produced by the fall of their chief, the gallant regiment suffered terribly while paralyzed for a moment. Meantime the Guards on the right of the Light Division, and the brigade of Highlanders, were storming the heights on the left. Their line was almost as regular as though they were in Hyde-park. Suddenly a tornado of round and grape rushed through from the terrible battery, and a roar of musketry from behind it thinned their front ranks by dozens. It was evident that our troops were just able to contend against the Russians, favoured as they were by a great position. At this very time an immense mass of Russian infantry were seen moving down towards the battery. They halted. It was the crisis of the day. Sharp, angular, and solid, they looked as if they were cut out of the solid rock. It was beyond all doubt that, if our infantry, harassed and thinned as they were, got into the battery, they would have to encounter again a formidable fire, which they were but ill calculated to bear. Lord Raglan saw the difficulties of the situation. He asked if it would be possible to get a couple of guns to bear on these masses. The reply was "Yes;" and an artillery officer brought up two guns to fire on the Russian squares. The first shot missed, but the next, and the next, and the next, out through the ranks so cleanly, and so keenly, that a clear lane could be seen for a moment through the square. After a few rounds the columns of the square became broken, wavering to and fro, broke, and fled over the brow of the hill, leaving behind them six or seven distinct lines of dead, lying as close as possible to each other, marking the passage of the fatal messengers. This act relieved our infantry of deadly incubus, and they continued their magnificent and fearful progress up the hill. The Duke encouraged his men by voice and example, and proved himself worthy of his proud command and of the Royal race from which he comes. "Highlanders," said Sir C. Campbell, ere they came to the charge, "I am going to ask a favour of you; it's that you will act so as to justify me in asking permission of the Queen for you to wear a bonnet! Don't pull a trigger till you're within a yard of the Russians!" They charged, and well they obeyed their chieftain's wish. Sir Colin had his horse shot under him; but he was up immediately and at the head of his men, shouting, "Well have none but Highland bonnets here!" but the Guards pressed on abreast, and claimed, with the 33rd, the honour of capturing a canon. They had stormed the right of the battery ere the Highlanders had got into the left, and it is said the Scots Fusilier Guards were the first to enter. The Second and Light Division crowned the heights. The French turned the guns on the hill against the flying masses, which the cavalry in vain tried to cover. A few faint struggles from the scattered infantry, a few rounds of cannon and musketry, and the enemy fled to the southeast, leaving three Generals, drums, three guns, 700 prisoners, and 4000 killed and wounded behind them.

#### HOW THE GUARDS BEHAVED.

A Sergeant of the Guards gives the following description of what he saw of the battle, in a letter to a comrade:—"They commenced playing their guns on the Light Division at a distance of about 700 or 800 yards, and the spent balls came "carrying" among our (Guards') feet like cricket-balls. Well, we kept advancing till within about two or three hundred yards of the river, when we formed line and lay down, during the time the Light Division was crossing the river and advancing to the enemy's intrenchments. When we were lying down I assure you the enemy had got our range to a nicely, and kept dropping the shot among us. No joke! After that we got up and advanced through a vineyard towards the river, where the grape and canister were flying about us like hail. However, we got through the vineyard without all being cut down. We kept dashing on regardless of anything that came in our way. Plenty of the men kept picking up grapes and eating them as we went through the vineyard. When our regiment got across we were in confusion; but we kept still advancing up the brow of the hill. When we got to the top the 2nd Fusiliers (who had been handled most severely by the enemy's fire) were ordered to retire; this they did in great disorder through our ranks, throwing us into more confusion than before; but, brave fellows, they did their share of the work, and we felt that our turn had come. Well, we retired and got formed up, and advanced to about fifty yards of the battery, when I received a musket-shot in the left arm. I had my left side to the enemy, and I am only surprised the ball did not go through my body; it did not touch the bone, it went through the fleshy part of the arm; but I thank God it is no worse. What took place after I was wounded I cannot say but from hearsay, but I believe our regiment took the intrenchment at the bayonet point. The Russians fought well considering they were under cover; but the scoundrels would not face us in open ground. Our regiment was opposed to the 31st Regiment of Imperial Guard, and fine strapping fellows they are."

#### THE NUMBERS ACTUALLY ENGAGED.

Littlemore than 14,000 of our infantry were actually engaged with the enemy. Two divisions never fired a shot. The victory was won by the Guards, Highlanders, Light and Second Divisions, opposed to at least 20,000 Russians; and the number of French who disposed of the other 20,000 of the Russian army was in like proportion with the bulk of their army. The critical moment was at the advance of the First Division, and that advance was a sight never to be forgotten. As they marched up the hill the lines of the black bearskins were barely wavering; they were nearly as straight as on parade, and the Light Division complained that the men of the Guards were losing time in dressing up as if on parade ground, when they should have been supporting the regiments exposed to such crushing fire.

#### THE WANT OF CAVALRY.

The battle of the Alma was perfect in all respects except one—the cavalry arm was inoperative. The Russian cavalry covered itself with disgrace. It never gave our horse a chance of a charge, and the nature of the ground forbade our attempting a demonstration against a very superior force manoeuvring in a higher position. The Russians, indeed, barely covered the retreat; and our squadrons were too weak to try a dash at them. As an exemplification of the several uses of light infantry skirmishers, heavy infantry, and of horse and field artillery, the battle was complete. There is this very peculiar feature about the action—that we had the very thing to do which we alone could have done, and that the French had to do work for which they were particularly suited. Ours it was to face steadily the fire of tremendous batteries; to advance with a rush, steady and sure, and resistless as the swell of the ocean, against a wall of fire and solid masses of infantry; to struggle on, at one time overwhelmed by crashing volleys of grape and musketry, at another disorganized by round shot, winning the ground from death at every pace; to form tranquilly and readily when thrown into momentary disorder, and at last to nail victory to our colours by the never-failing British bayonet. It is said that several French officers have declared, since they viewed the ground, that they thought their men would not have been able to carry the position as we did. General Canrobert, in a moment of enthusiasm, exclaimed to one of our Generals at the close of the day, "All I would ask of fortune now is, that I might command a corps of English troops for three short weeks; I could then die happy!" On the other hand, the French had to scale the sides of steep ravines covered with dense masses of infantry, supported by clouds of skirmishers; they had to clamber up rocky steeps defended by swarms of sharpshooters; they had to gain a most difficult position with quickness and alacrity. Delay would have been fatal; slowness of movement would have lost us the battle, for without the French on the heights on our right we must have been driven across the Alma, as they would have been swept into the valley had we failed in carrying our batteries. Their energetic movements, their rapid flame-like spread from crag to crag, their ceaseless fusillade of the deadly rifle, were all astonishing, and paralysed the enemy completely. We, perhaps, could never have made such a rapid advance, or have got over so much ground in the same time.

#### MENSHIKOFF AND HIS FRIENDS.

At the commencement of the battle many ladies are said to have been perched on the heights to witness the defeat of the enemy. The Sergeant of the Guards says the "gentry of Sebastopol had erected a grand stand on a high position in the rear of the Russian army, remanding me of Epsom races, in order to see the Russians drive the Allied armies into the sea." Prince Menschikoff had given them to understand that on the part of the Russians it would be a mere review—that the Allies would not be able to meet his heavy artillery, and would retreat. In the Russian General's carriage, which was taken by the French, was a

box, which contains a letter addressed to the Czar, which states that the writer was aware of the approach of the Allies, but that, against the weak artillery possessed by them, he would be enabled to hold the position he occupied at least three weeks, and trusted to be able, within a brief period, to announce to his Imperial Majesty the complete defeat of the Allies.

#### THE MARCH TO SEBASTOPOL.

On the 23rd the Allied armies left the Alma and proceeded to cross the Katscha; on the 24th they crossed the Belbe, where it had been intended to effect the landing of the siege material with a view to an attack on the north side of Sebastopol. It was found, however, that the enemy had placed a fortified work so as to prevent the vessels and transports from approaching this river; and with extraordinary fertility of resource, strategical judgment, and military daring, the plan of operations was suddenly changed by Lord Raglan, with the concurrence of Marshal St. Arnaud. It was determined to advance at once by a flank march round the east of Sebastopol, to cross the valley of the Tchernaya, and seize Balaciava as the future basis of operations against the south side of the harbour of Sebastopol.

To effect this object it was necessary, after crossing the Belbe, near the village of that name, and also the high road from that place to Sebastopol, to strike off to the south-east across the country, so as to reach the Balaciava road at or near a place called Khutor Mackenzie, or Mackenzie's Farm. The distance from one road to the other is about six miles as the crow flies; but the country is covered with a thick forest or jungle, through which the troops had to make their way by the compass as well as they could, through it was impracticable to the artillery of the Light Division, and in many places the men could scarcely see one another through the dense brushwood. Thus groping their way along, the First Division took at first too southerly a direction, and arrived near the hill on which the Inkerman lights are erected; from this point they turned due east, and, after some hours of extraordinary exertion and difficulty, they reached Mackenzie's Farm—a name and locality singularly welcome to the Highland Brigade. As the Guards approached the border of the forest, firing was heard to the front, and, considering the state of confusion into which the whole army had been thrown by so difficult and irregular a march, their position might have become ex-

tremely critical, for, on clearing the forest, Lord Raglan's staff, with some batteries of artillery, found themselves on the flank and rear of a Russian division—said to amount to 15,000 men—on its march to Bagtchensk. No sooner, however, had our guns opened upon the enemy—who were wholly unprepared for such an attack—than they fled with precipitation, some in one direction and some in another; leaving in the hands of our army a few prisoners, and an immense quantity of carts, baggage, stores, and ammunition, which strewed the road for three miles.

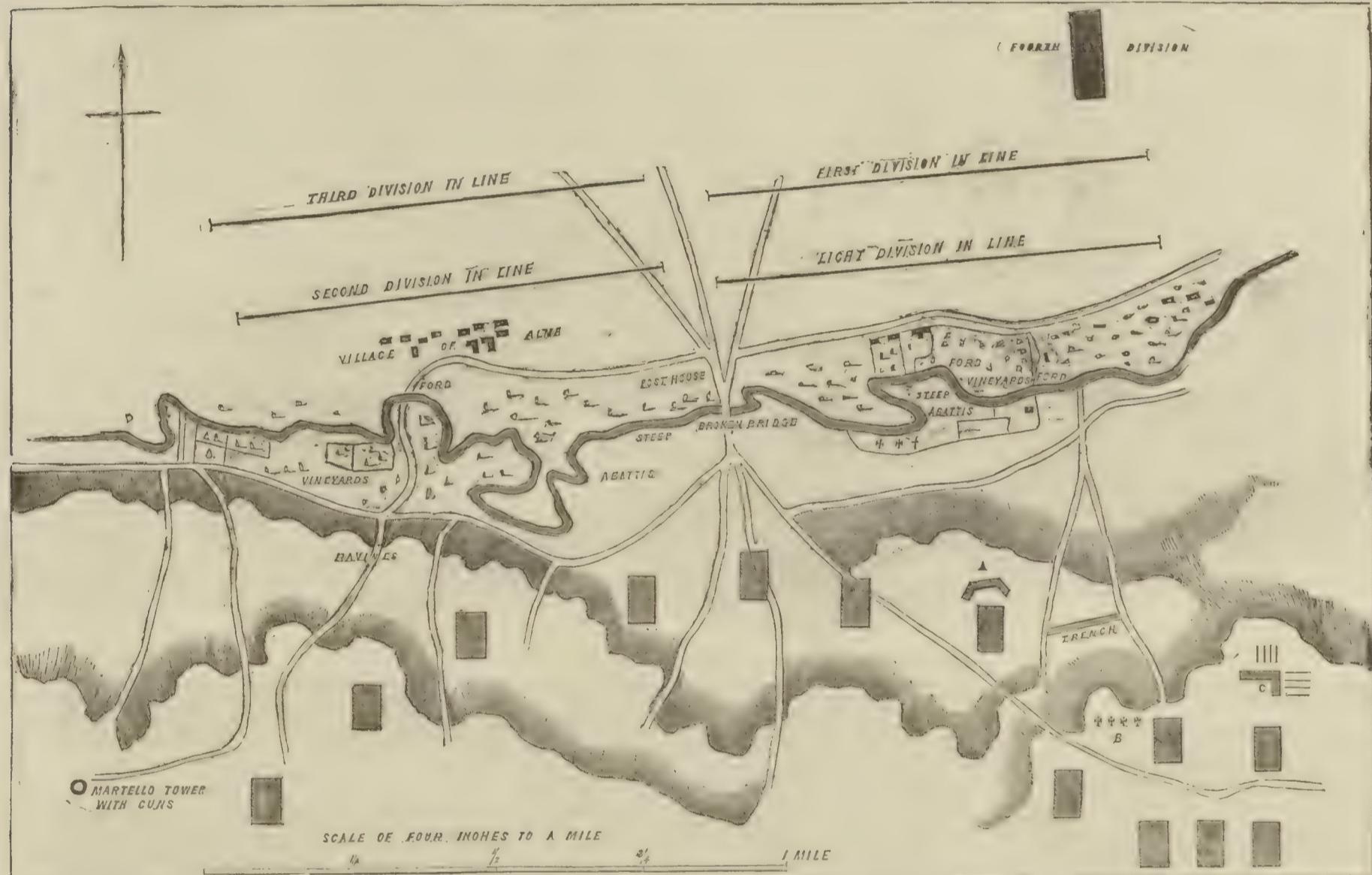
After this adventure, which struck fresh terror into the ranks of the enemy, the army descended by a steep defile into the plains through which the river Tchernaya flows, and bivouacked that night upon its banks, after having been under arms fourteen hours, in a most difficult country, without roads, and almost without water. Nevertheless, it was here that Lieutenant Maxse, of her Majesty's ship *Agamemnon*, volunteered to retrace his steps by night through the forest and across a country infested with Cossacks, to convey to Sir Edmund Lyons the order to bring round the fleet; and, so well was this extraordinary service performed, that Mr. Maxse reached the fleet at four a.m., and before noon the *Agamemnon* was off the port of Balaciava. In the meantime the forces had reached that place by an easy march next morning; and, although the old Genoese fort on the rock opened its fire and threw a shell among Lord Raglan's staff, the place surrendered as soon as the heights were occupied.

We are not able to form, from the despatches elsewhere given, a clear idea of the corresponding movement of the French army, except that Lord Raglan states their march to have been even longer and more fatiguing than that of the British troops, and they reached the Tchernaya a day later. There is however, some reason to infer, from a telegraphic despatch attributed to General Canrobert, that he intended to occupy one of the deep bays between Cape Chersonese and Sebastopol, and to land the French siege train there. The fires of the ancient lighthouse of the Tanrik Chersonesus, which the Russians had extinguished, have already been rekindled by the Allied troops. Such is the proximity of these positions to Sebastopol, that the place can be reconnoitred with ease. Lord Raglan states that he had himself a good view of it on the 27th, when he moved two divisions to its immediate neighbourhood; and the chief engineers of the English and French armies were employed in a deliberate survey of its defences. A place which can be thus easily approached by an enemy, and reconnoitred from the adjacent

heights without molestation, may be considered to be already invested, at least on the south side of the harbour.

#### DEATH OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

Along with the news of the glorious victory obtained by the Allied army over the Russians, came the sad intelligence of the death of Marshal St. Arnaud. After having given the necessary orders to pursue the retreating, after the battle of Alma, the French General returned to the tent of Prince Menschikoff, and wrote as follows to the Minister of War:—"My health is still the same; it holds up in the midst of suffering, crises, and the performance of my duty. All this does not prevent me from remaining on horseback twelve hours on battle days; but will not my strength give way at last?" The presentiment which dictated these lines was destined to be realised within a very brief period. On the 27th ult. Marshal St. Arnaud, sinking under fatigue and disease, went on board the *Berthollet*; and on the 29th he died. For the last year the life of the Marshal was only one of continual suffering. The disease—which has at last proved a mortal one—was an affection of the mucous membrane of the intestines, from which he has suffered more or less for some years. When the Marshal volunteered to take the command of the army of the East, his physician told him that, if he could abstain from fatigue, the change might be of service; but that if excessive fatigue should bring on an acute attack, his life would be in danger, for the ordinary means of reducing inflammation could not be resorted to with him, in his debilitated state, with much chance of success. The passage from Varna to Eupatoria had brought back the malady with which the Marshal was afflicted, and he had been a prey for two days to dreadful suffering when he got on horseback to attack the enemy. For twelve hours he could not be persuaded to take a moment's rest; he several times rode along the whole line of battle, which was nearly five miles in length, never ceasing to give his orders, and concealing from all, at the price of incredible efforts, his struggle against this malady. At length, when the pain became too severe, when his exhausted force was on the point of betraying him, he got himself held up on horseback by two horsemen. A few days before his death he handed over the command of the French army to General Canrobert. On Wednesday morning last the *Berthollet* arrived at Marseilles with Madame de St. Arnaud, and the remains of the Marshal on board.



A. Battery of twelve heavy guns (24 lbs.)      B. Four heavy guns.      C. Battery of eleven heavy guns (32 lbs.)  
OFFICIAL PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.—DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE ACTION.

#### OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 8, 1854, 8½ o'clock, a.m.  
Major the Lord Burghersh arrived this morning with a despatch from General the Lord Raglan, G.C.B., to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, of which the following is a copy:—

#### LORD RAGLAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

Head Quarters, Katscha River, September 23, 1854.  
My Lord Duke,—I have the honour to inform your Grace, that the Allied troops attacked the position occupied by the Russian army, behind the Alma, on the 20th instant; and I have great satisfaction in adding, that they succeeded, in less than three hours, in driving the enemy from every part of the ground which they had held in the morning, and in establishing themselves upon it.

The English and French armies moved out of their first encampment in the Crimea on the 19th, and bivouacked for the night on the left bank of the Bulganac; the former having previously supported the advance of a part of the Earl of Cardigan's brigade of Light Cavalry, which had the effect of inducing the enemy to move up a large body of Dragoons and Cosacos, with artillery. On this, the first occasion of the English encountering the Russian force, it was impossible for any troops to exhibit more steadiness than did this portion of her Majesty's cavalry. It fell back upon its supports with the most perfect regularity under the fire of the artillery, which was quickly silenced by that of the batteries I caused to be brought into action. Our loss amounted to only four men wounded. The day's march had been most wearisome; and, under a burning sun, the absence of water, until we reached the insignificant but welcome stream of the Bulganac, made it to be severely felt.

Both armies moved towards the Alma the following morning; and it was arranged that Marshal St. Arnaud should assail the enemy's left by crossing the river at its junction with the sea, and immediately above it, and that the remainder of the French divisions should move up the heights in their front, whilst the English army should attack the right and centre of the enemy's position.

In order that the gallantry exhibited by her Majesty's troops, and the difficulties they had to meet may be fairly estimated, I deem it right, even at the risk of being considered tedious, to endeavour to make your Grace acquainted with the position the Russians had taken up. It crossed the great road about two miles and a half from the sea, and is very strong by nature. The bold and almost precipitous range of heights, of from 300 to 400 feet, that from the sea closely border the left bank of the river, here ceases, and formed their left; and turning thence round a great amphitheatre or wide valley, terminates at a salient pinnacle where their right rested, and whence the descent to be plain was more gradual. The front was about two miles in extent. Across the mouth of this great

opening is a lower ridge at different heights, varying from 60 to 150 feet, parallel to the river, and at distances from it of from 600 to 800 yards. The river itself is generally fordable for troops, but its banks are extremely rugged, and in most parts steep; the willows along it had been cut down, in order to prevent them from affording cover to the attacking party, and in fact everything had been done to deprive an assailant of any species of shelter. In front of the position on the right bank, at about 200 yards from the Alma, is the village of Burliuk, and near it a timber bridge, which had been partly destroyed by the enemy. The high pinnacle and ridge before alluded to was the key of the position, and, consequently, there the greatest preparations had been made for defence. Half-way down the height, and across its front, was a trench of the extent of some hundred yards, to afford cover against an advance up the even steep slope of the hill. On the right, and a little retired, was a powerful covered battery, armed with heavy guns, which flanked the whole of the right of the position. Artillery, at the same time, was posted at the points that best commanded the passage of the river and its approaches generally. On the slopes of these hills (forming a sort of table land) were placed dense masses of the enemy's infantry, whilst on the heights above was his great reserve; the whole amounting, it is supposed to between 45,000 and 50,000 men.

The combined armies advanced on the same alignment. Her Majesty's troops in contiguous double columns, with the front of two divisions covered by light infantry and a troop of horse artillery; the 2nd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, forming the right, and touching the left of the 3rd Division of the French army, under his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, and the Light Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown, the left; the first being supported by the 3rd Division, under Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England, and the last by the 1st Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

The 4th Division, under Lieutenant General Sir George Cathcart, and the cavalry under Major-General the Earl of Lucan, were held in reserve to protect the left flank and rear against large bodies of the enemy's cavalry, which had been seen in those directions.

On approaching to near the fire of the guns, which soon became extremely formidable, the two leading divisions deployed into line, and advanced to attack the front, and the supporting divisions followed the movement. Hardly had this taken place, when the village of Burliuk, immediately opposite the centre, was fired by the enemy at all points, creating a continuous blaze for three hundred yards, obscuring their position, and rendering a passage through it impracticable. Two regiments of Brigadier-General Adams' brigade, part of Sir De Lacy Evans' division, had in consequence, to pass the river at a deep and difficult ford to the right under a sharp fire, whilst his first brigade, under Major-General

Pennefather, and the remaining regiment of Brigadier-General Adams crossed to the left of the conflagration, opposed by the enemy's artillery from the heights above, and pressed on towards the left of their position, with the utmost gallantry and steadiness.

In the meanwhile, the Light Division, under Sir George Brown, effected the passage of the Alma in his immediate front. The banks of the river itself were, from their rugged and broken nature, most serious obstacles, and the vineyards, through which the troops had to pass, and the trees which the enemy had felled, created additional impediments, rendering every species of formation, under a galling fire, nearly an impossibility. Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown advanced against the enemy under great disadvantages. In this difficult operation he nevertheless persevered, and the 1st Brigade, under Major-General Codrington, succeeded in carrying a redoubt, materially aided by the judicious and steady manner in which Brigadier-General Buller moved on the left flank, and by the advance of four companies of the 1st Brigade, under Major-Norcott, who promises to be a distinguished officer of light troops. The heavy fire of grape and musketry, however, to which the troops were exposed, and the losses consequently sustained by the 7th, 23rd, and 33rd Regiments, obliged this brigade partially to relinquish its hold.

By this time, however, the Duke of Cambridge had succeeded in crossing the river, and had moved up in support, and a brilliant advance of the brigade of Foot Guards, under Major-General Bentinck, drove the enemy back, and secured the final possession of the work.

The Highland Brigade, under Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, advanced in admirable order, and steadiness up the high ground to the left, and in co-operation with the Guards, and Major-General Pennefather's Brigade, which had been connected with the right of the Light Division, forced the enemy completely to abandon the position they had taken, such pains to defend and secure.

The 95th Regiment, immediately on the right of the Royal Fusiliers in the advance, suffered, equally with that corps, an immense loss.

The aid of the Royal Artillery in all these operations was most effectual. The exertions of the field officers and the captains of troops and batteries to get the guns into action were unceasing, and the precision of their fire materially contributed to the great results of the day.

Lieutenant-General Sir Richard England brought his division to the immediate support of the troops in advance, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart was actively engaged in watching the left flank.

The nature of the ground did not admit of the employment of the cavalry under the Earl of Lucan; but they succeeded in taking some prisoners at the close of the battle.

In the detail of these operations, which I have gone into as far as the space of a despatch would allow, your Grace will perceive that the services in which the general and other officers of the army were engaged,

(Continued on page 378.)

## THE BATTLE ON THE ALMA.



ENGLISH ENCAMPMENT ON THE COAST NEAR TOULA, IN THE CRIMEA.

We have been favoured by Lieut. Bredin, R.A., with the two accompanying Sketches, and the following details:—

*Transport Gertrude*, off Loukhoul, 22nd September.

I send you a Sketch of an encampment on the coast. On the 18th the French and English marched along the coast towards Zamrouk—our cavalry having slight skirmishes with the Russian outposts—and both armies halted in sight of the Russian position on the heights above the river Alma. The Russians had taken a splendid position on the cliffs, which are at right angles to the shore, and a hill flanking the cliffs and facing the shore; and for two days previously had been employing themselves in throwing up breastworks, measuring the ranges of the odds of the river from their guns, and, in fact, taking every precaution

to strengthen themselves. You have no doubt received with this an account of the battle, fought on the 20th, and the splendid way our fellows went up the heights to the mouths of the guns, and charged the breastwork with the bayonet. The Russians cannot stand against them; when our fellows (42nd) got up to the Russian artillery, which were just driving off, many of them took hold of the wheels in desperation to prevent their escape. We have lost a good many: the 33rd suffered most—killed and wounded, 280. The Russians were mowed down, they must have lost over 5000 men. They had come out from Sebastopol to keep us at check for three weeks—so says an intercepted despatch: we drove them off in exactly three hours. Captain Monck, of the 7th Fusiliers, was shot by a wounded Russian, to whom he was giving some water. Captain Dew was killed by a cannon-ball—his head cut clean off; Lieut. Cockerell was wounded in the leg by a

shot which had passed through his horse; it was amputated, and he died. He was a splendid fellow. Lieut. Walsham, who ascended Mont Blanc, fell most gloriously. A gunner, who was sponging a gun, being shot in the arm, Walsham said to him, "Go at once to the rear—to the doctor;" and not wishing to lose time, he took his place at the gun, and was shot while sponging it.

(From another Correspondent.)

*Star of the South*, Sept. 22nd, 1854.

I ENCLOSE two Sketches of the sanguinary action which has been fought at the river Alma. I belong to the siege train, and am, therefore, still on board ship. One of the Sketches represents what we saw of the battle from the ship; I am sure we had a better view of it than any one could possibly have had on shore, as we



A. Position of English before attack.  
B. Position of French before attack.

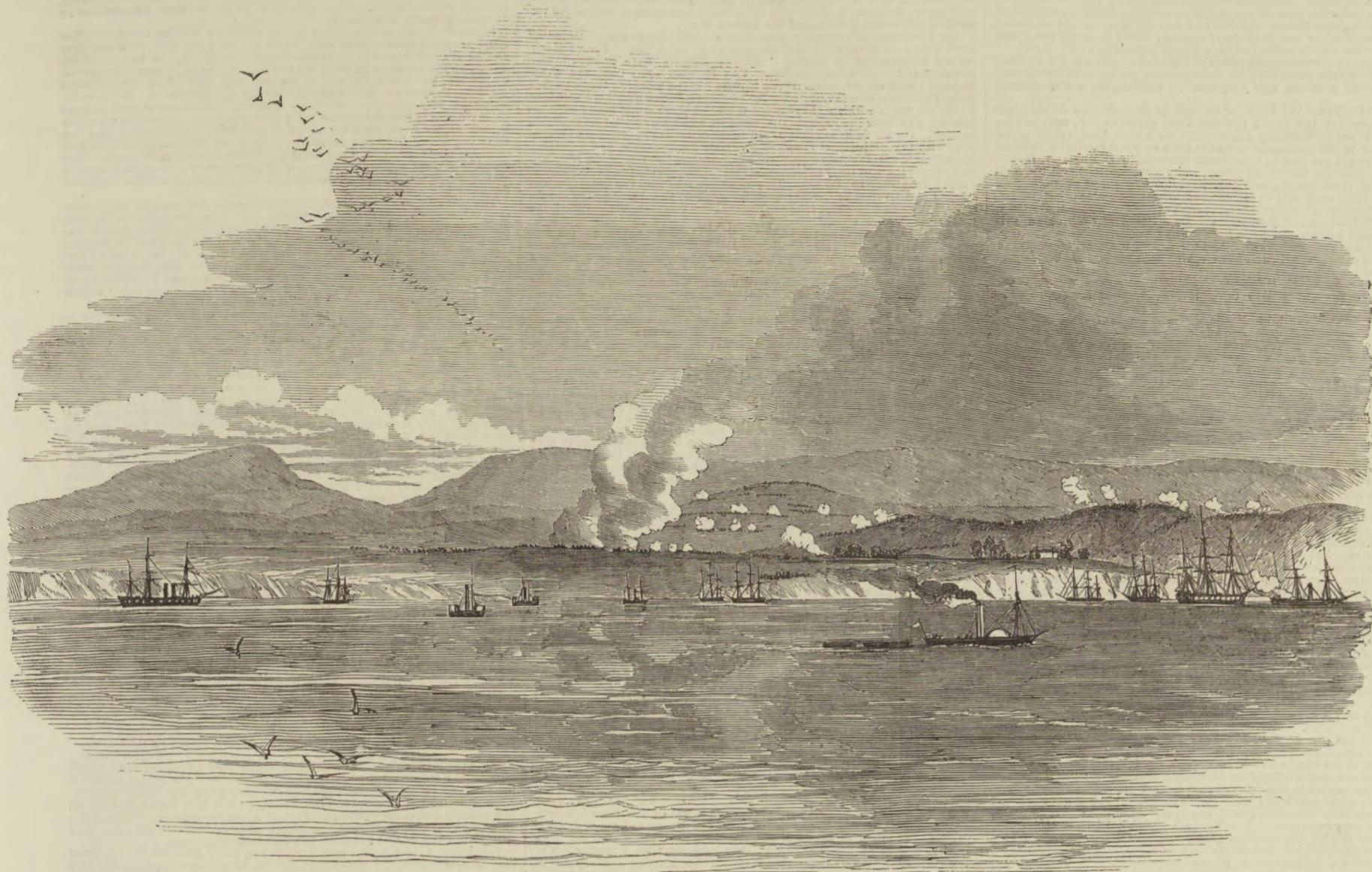
C. Position of Russians on hill facing the sea, four miles inland.  
D. Position of Russians on cliffs at right angles to sea, extending from shore.

E. Village of Burlink, on fire.  
F. Fort, unfinished, with scaffolding.

G. Town or village of Loukhoul.  
H. Roads up the cliffs, strongly defended.

SKETCH ON THE COAST, OFF LOUKHOL.

## THE BATTLE ON THE ALMA.

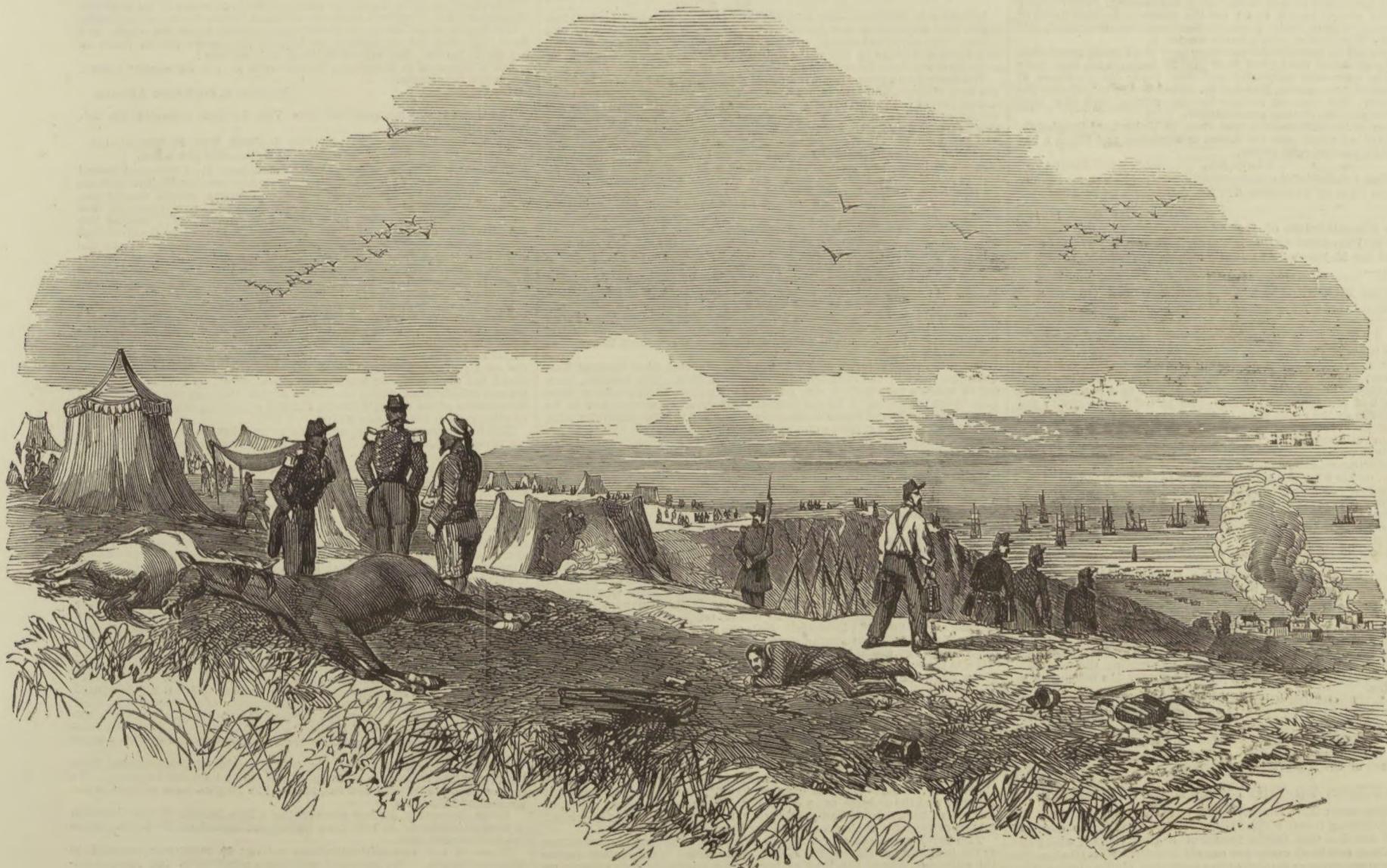


THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA, SKETCHED FROM THE DECK OF "THE STAR OF THE SOUTH."

could see the whole field. The action commenced by the French ascending the heights on the right of the Sketch ; which they did without opposition, as they were protected by the guns of the fleet. On the top there is a splendid plain, and they drove the Russians before them : the latter retreating from the redoubt on the hill. The English certainly bore the brunt of the battle, and behaved most intrepidly. I have represented them along the ridge of the plain; between which and the Russians on the distant hill, is a deep ravine, fordable only in one place. The Russian position was exceedingly strong, and they supposed it would take us three weeks to get them out of it. They had a very strong breastwork, with eighteen 32-pounder howitzers and 18-pounders, which fired directly on the ford and road leading up from it; besides another battery, and a great number of field batteries. Our troops were tremendously cut up here; and our artillery from the plain could not fire up the hill, the elevation and range being too great, while

their heavy guns could easily reach across the valley. This breastwork and the fort were at last taken by the infantry in the most gallant manner; the Russians retreating with all their heavy guns when they saw our troops coming up the hill. Only two guns fell into our hands; but an immense number of Russians were killed, the battery being completely filled with them. Some of our regiments suffered very severely: the 23rd was brought out of action by the junior captain, all the others, with the Colonel, being killed, and the Major wounded. The 7th and 33rd also suffered severely; and the Guards lost 350 men and officers. The Russians, however, seem to have been completely panic-stricken by seeing our infantry charge up to a battery. One immense column came down the hill to charge our troops; but when they got within a few hundred yards, broke, and retreated up the hill in confusion. In the meantime the French, on the right, had driven in the Russians on all sides, and our batteries had

got into play; and the Russians commenced their retreat. They formed again on the top of the hill; but Captain Brandling's troop of Horse Artillery, and Captain Barker's battery pouring shot and shell into them, and the cavalry coming on, they threw off their knapsacks turned, and fled in confusion. We knocked them out of their tremendously strong position in three hours. The Allies numbered between 50,000 and 60,000 men, and the Russians 40,000. Most of the troops had lately come down from Odessa, and were the flower of the Russian army. Two Russian Generals were taken, besides a great number of prisoners, two guns, and some colours, &c. It is said their army has retreated into Sebastopol, which we expect to invest in a few days. The spirits of the army are, of course, considerably raised by this success, considering the battle was fought only on the 2nd day of the march. The second Sketch represents a scene in the French camp the day after the battle.



SCENE IN THE FRENCH CAMP, SKETCHED ON THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE ALMA.

(Continued from page 375.)

were of no ordinary character; and I have great pleasure in submitting them for your Grace's most favourable consideration.

The mode in which Lieutenant-General Sir George Brown conducted his division, under the most trying circumstances, demands the expression of my warmest approbation. The fire to which his division was subjected, and the difficulties he had to contend against, afford no small proof that his best energies were applied to the successful discharge of his duty.

I must speak in corresponding terms of Lieutenant-General Sir De Lucy Evans, who likewise conducted his division to my perfect satisfaction, and exhibited equal coolness and judgment in carrying out a most difficult operation.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge brought his division into action in support of the Light Division with great ability, and had for the first time an opportunity of showing the enemy his devotion to her Majesty, and to the profession of which he is so distinguished a member.

My best thanks are due to Lieutenant-General Sir R. England, Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, and Lieutenant-General the Earl of Lucan, for their cordial assistance wherever it could be afforded; and I feel it my duty especially to recommend to your Grace's notice the distinguished conduct of Major-General Bentinck, Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, Major-General Pennefather, Major-General Codrington, Brigadier-General Adams, and Brigadier-General Buller.

In the affair of the previous day, Major-General the Earl of Cardigan exhibited the utmost spirit and coolness, and kept his brigade under perfect command.

The manner in which Brigadier-General Strangways directed the artillery, and exerted himself to bring it forward, met my entire satisfaction.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne was constantly by my side; and rendered me, by his counsel and advice, the most valuable assistance; and the Commanding Royal Engineer, Brigadier-General Tylden, was always at hand to carry out any service I might direct him to undertake.

I deeply regret to say that he has since fallen a victim to cholera; as has Major Wellesley, who was present in the affair of the previous day, notwithstanding that he was then suffering from serious illness. He had, during the illness of Major-General Lord de Ros, acted for him in the most efficient manner. I cannot speak too highly of Brigadier-General Estcourt, Adjutant-General, or of Brigadier-General Airey, who, in the short time he has conducted the duties of the Quartermaster-General, has displayed the greatest ability, as well as aptitude for the office.

I am much indebted to my military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Steele, Major Lord Burghersh, and the officers of my personal staff, for the zeal, intelligence, and gallantry they all, without exception, displayed.

Lieutenant Derriman, R.N., the Commander of the *Caradoc*, accompanied me during the whole of the operation, and rendered me an essential service, by a close observation of the enemy's movements, which his practised eye enabled him accurately to watch.

I lament to say that Lieutenant Colonel Lagondie, who was attached to my head-quarters by the Emperor of the French, fell into the enemy's hands on the 19th, on his return from Prince Napoleon's division, where he had obligingly gone at my request with a communication to his Imperial Highness. This misfortune is deeply regretted, both by myself and the officers of my personal staff. The other officer placed with me under similar circumstances, Major Vico, afforded me all the assistance in his power, sparing no exertion to be of use.

I cannot omit to make known to your Grace the cheerfulness with which the regimental officers of the army have submitted to most unusual privations. My anxiety to bring into the country every cavalry and infantry soldier who was available, prevented me from embarking their baggage animals, and these officers have with them at this moment nothing but what they can carry, and they, equally with the men, are without tents or covering of any kind. I have not heard a single murmur. All seem impressed with the necessity of the arrangement; and they feel, I trust, satisfied, that I shall bring up their bat horses at the earliest moment.

The conduct of the troops has been admirable. When it is considered that they have suffered severely from sickness during the last two months; that, since they landed in the Crimea, they have been exposed to the extremes of wet, cold, and heat; that the daily toil to provide themselves with water has been excessive; and that they have been pursued by cholera to the very battle-field—I do not go beyond the truth in declaring that they merit the highest commendation. In the ardour of attack they forgot all they had endured, and displayed that high courage, that gallant spirit, for which the British soldier is ever distinguished; and under the heaviest fire they maintained the same determination to conquer as they had exhibited before they went into action.

I should be wanting in my duty, my Lord Duke, if I did not express to your Grace, in the most earnest manner, my deep feeling of gratitude to the officers and men of the Royal navy for the invaluable assistance they afforded the army upon this as on every occasion where it could be brought to bear upon our operations. They watched the progress of the day with the most intense anxiety; and, as the best way of evincing their participation in our success, and their sympathy in the suffering of the wounded, they never ceased from the close of the battle till we left the ground this morning, to provide for the sick and wounded, and to carry them down to the beach, a labour in which some of the officers even volunteered to participate—an act which I shall never cease to recollect with the warmest thankfulness. I mention no names, fearing I might omit some who ought to be spoken of; but none who were associated with us spared any exertion they could apply to so sacred a duty. Sir Edmund Lyons, who had charge of the whole, was, as always, most prominent in rendering assistance, and providing for emergencies.

I enclose the return of killed and wounded. It is, I lament to say, very large; but I hope, all circumstances considered, that it will be felt that no life was unnecessarily exposed, and that such an advantage could not be achieved without a considerable sacrifice.

I cannot venture to estimate the amount of the Russian loss. I believe it to have been great, and such is the report in the country. The number of prisoners who are not lost is small, but the wounded amount to 800 or 900. Two general officers, Major-Generals Karganoff and Shokanoff, fell into our hands. The former is very badly wounded.

I will not attempt to describe the movements of the French army, that will be done by an able hand; but it is due to them to say that their operations were eminently successful, and that under the guidance of their distinguished commander, Marshal St. Arnaud, they manifested the utmost gallantry, the greatest ardour for the attack, and the high military qualities for which they are so famed.

This despatch will be delivered to your Grace by Major Lord Burghersh, who is capable of affording you the fullest information, and whom I beg to recommend to your especial notice.

I have, &c.

P.S.—I enclose a sketch of the field of battle.

[This sketch we have engraved.]

ADmiralty, Oct 8, 1854.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have this day received despatches from Vice-Admiral Dundas, containing intelligence as to the proceedings of her Majesty's fleet in the Black Sea, of which the following are copies:

#### ATTACK OF THE RUSSIAN INTRENCHMENTS ON THE ALMA BY THE ALLIED ARMIES.

No. 485.

*Britannia*, off the Alma, September 21, 1854.

Sir.—In my letter of the 18th inst. (No. 480), I reported to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the Allied armies were ready to move, and I now beg you will acquaint their Lordships that, on the morning of the 19th, they marched to a position about two miles north of the Alma river, where they halted for the night; the French and Turks on the right, close to the sea, and the English to the left, about four miles inland.

The Russians, with some 5000 or 6000 cavalry and artillery, and 15,000 infantry, made a demonstration north of the river, but returned on the approach of the armies, and recrossed the river at sunset.

About noon, on the 20th, the Allies advanced in the same order to force the Russian position and intrenchment south of the Alma. This was effected by four o'clock, the Russians retreating apparently to the eastward of the main road to Sebastopol. The Russian left fell back before the French very rapidly, and their batteries on the right were carried by the bayonet by the English. Our loss has necessarily been severe, and is estimated at about 1200 killed and wounded; that of the French about 900.

The Russian loss has also been great, two General Officers and three guns were captured by our men; but we have few prisoners beyond the wounded, in consequence, it is believed, of our deficiency of cavalry.

Lieutenant Derriman, of the *Caradoc*, accompanied the staff of General Lord Raglan, during the action; and I also sent Lieutenant Glynn, of this ship, to convey any message to me from his Lordship.

All the medical officers of the fleet (excepting one in each ship), 800 seamen and marines, and all the boats, have been assisting the wounded, and conveying them to the transports, that will sail for the Bosphorus as soon as possible.

I believe it is the intention of the Allied forces to move to-morrow; and the *Samson*, which I detached last night, with the *Terrible*, off Sebastopol, has signalled that the Russians were retreating on Sebastopol, and that they have burnt the villages on the Katscha. I have, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. D. DUNDAS, Vice-Admiral.

The Secretary of the Admiralty.

#### DESPATCHES TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

The *Moniteur* says: The Emperor has received from Marshal St. Arnaud the following report of the victory of the Alma. No one can read without emotion this simple recital of a great victory, where the General-in-Chief speaks of every one except himself. Nevertheless the Government appreciates as it merits the energy and ability displayed by the Marshal under these circumstances. The Emperor has decided that a salute of twenty-one guns shall be fired to celebrate this victory:—

#### MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD'S ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 21.

Sire.—The cannon of your Majesty have spoken; we have gained a complete victory. It is a glorious day, Sire, to add to the military annals of France, and your Majesty will have one name more to add to the victories which adorn the flags of the French army.

The Russians had yesterday assembled all their forces and collected all their means, in order to oppose the passage of the Alma. Prince Menschikoff commanded in person. All the heights were crowned with redoubts and formidable batteries. The Russian army reckoned 40,000 bayonets from all the points of the Crimea; in the morning there arrived from Theodosia 6000 cavalry and 180 pieces of heavy and field artillery. From the heights which they occupied the Russians could count our men man by man from the 19th to the moment when we arrived on the Bubanach. On the 20th, as early as six in the morning, I carried into operation, with the division of General Bosquet, reinforced by eight Turkish battalions, a turning movement which enveloped the left of the Russians and turned some of their batteries. General Bosquet manoeuvred with as much intelligence as bravery. This movement decided the success of the day. I had arranged (*J'avais engagé les Anglais*) that the English should extend their left, in order at the same time to threaten the right of the Russians, whilst I should occupy them in the centre, but their troops did not arrive in line until half-past ten. They bravely made up for this delay. At half-past twelve the line of the Allied army, occupying an extent of more than a league, arrived on the Alma, and was received by a terrible fire from the tirailleurs.

In this moment the head of the column of General Bosquet appeared on the heights, and I gave the signal for a general attack. The Alma was crossed at double quick time. Prince Napoleon, at the head of his division, took possession of the large village of Alma, under the fire of the Russian batteries. The Prince showed himself worthy of the great name he bears. We then arrived at the foot of the heights, under the fire of the Russian batteries. There, Sire, commenced a real battle along all the line—a battle with its episode of brilliant feats of valour. Your Majesty may be proud of your soldiers: they have not degenerated: they are the soldiers of Austerlitz and of Jena. At half-past four the French army was everywhere victorious. All the positions had been carried at the point of the bayonet to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" which resounded throughout the day. Never was such enthusiasm seen; even the wounded rose from the ground to join in it. On our left the English met with large masses of the enemy and with great difficulties, but everything was surmounted. The English attacked the Russian positions in admirable order, under the fire of their cannon; carried them, and drove off the Russians. The bravery of Lord Raglan rivals that of antiquity. In the midst of cannon and musket-shot he displayed a calmness which never left him. The French lines formed on the heights, attacking the Russian left, and the artillery opened its fire. Then it was no longer a retreat, but a rout; the Russians threw away their muskets and knapsacks, in order to run the faster. If, Sire, I had had cavalry, I should have obtained immense results, and Menschikoff would no longer have had an army; but it was late, our troops were harassed, and the ammunition of our artillery was exhausted. At six o'clock in the evening we encamped on the very bivouac of the Russians. My tent is on the very spot where that of Prince Menschikoff stood in the morning, and who thought himself so sure of beating us that he left his carriage there. I have taken possession of it, with his portfolio and correspondence, and shall take advantage of the valuable information it contains. The Russian army will probably be able to rally two leagues from this, and I shall find it to-morrow on the Katscha, but beaten, and demoralised, while the Allied army is full of ardour and enthusiasm. I have been compelled to remain here, in order to send our wounded, and those of the Russians, to Constantinople, and to procure ammunition and provisions from the fleet. The English have had 1500 men put *hors de combat*. The Duke of Cambridge is well; his division, and that of Sir G. Brown, were superb. I have to regret about 1200 men *hors de combat*, three officers killed, fifty-four wounded, 253 sub-officers and soldiers killed, and 1032 wounded. General Canrobert, to whom is due in part the honour of the day, was slightly wounded by the splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand, but he is doing very well. General Thomas, of the division of the Prince, is seriously wounded by a ball in the abdomen. The Russians have lost about 5000 men. The field of battle is covered with their dead, and our field hospitals are full of their wounded. We have counted a proportion of seven Russian dead bodies for one French. The Russian artillery did us harm, but ours is very superior to theirs. I shall all my life regret not having had with me my two regiments of African Chasseurs. The Zouaves were the admiration of both armies; they are the first soldiers in the world.

Accept, Sire, the homage of my profound respect, and of my entire devotedness.

MARSHAL A. DE SAINT ARNAUD.

ORDER OF THE DAY OF MARSHAL DE SAINT ARNAUD.

Soldiers.—France and the Emperor will be satisfied with you. At Alma you have proved to the Russians that you are the worthy descendants of the conquerors of Eylau and of the Moskowa. You have rivalled in courage your allies, the English; and your bayonets have carried formidable and well-defended positions. Soldiers, you will again meet the Russians on your road, and you will conquer them, as you have done to-day, to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" and you will only stop at Sebastopol; it is there you will enjoy the repose which you will have well deserved.

Field of Battle of Alma, Sept. 20.

PARIS, Oct. 7.

His Excellency the Minister of War has received from the Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the Army of the East, the following report and letter:—

Head-quarters, at the Bivouac on the Alma,

Sept. 21, 1854.

Monsieur le Maréchal.—My telegraphic despatch, dated yesterday, has made you acquainted summarily with the results of the battle of the Alma. The subjoined sketch, written in haste, will give you a better idea of it; you will judge by this of the difficulties we have had to overcome in order to carry these formidable positions.

The River Alma presents a winding course, with high banks; the fords are very difficult, and few in number. The Russians had posted in the lowest part of the valley, covered with trees, gardens, and houses, and in the village of Burlik, a body of sharpshooters, well protected, armed with rifled carbines, and who received our heads of columns with a very hot and galling fire. The flank movement of General Bosquet, commanding the 2nd Division, which this General Officer executed on the right with much intelligence and vigour, had fortunately removed the difficulties in the way of the march of the two other divisions of the English army. Nevertheless, the position of this General Officer—who for a long time found himself on the heights with a single brigade—might have been compromised in its isolation; and General Canrobert, to support him, had to make a vigorous push in the direction shown by one of the index lines of the sketch. I sent to his support a brigade of the 4th Division that was in reserve, while the other brigade of this same division, following General Bosquet, went to his assistance.

The 3rd Division marched right on the centre of the positions, having the English army at its left. It had been agreed with Lord Raglan that his troops should operate on their left a flank movement analogous to the one General Bosquet was making on the right. But incessantly menaced by the cavalry, and out-flanked by the enemy's troops posted on the heights, the left of the English army was obliged to renounce this part of the programme.

The general movement took place at the moment when General Bosquet, protected by the fleet, appeared on the heights. The gardens, from out of which a very hot fire was poured by Russian sharpshooters, were soon taken possession of by our troops. Our artillery approached in its turn the gardens, and began to cannonade warmly the Russian battalions, who were formed in columns on the slopes, in order to support their retreating sharpshooters. Ours, closing on them with incredible boldness, followed them on the slopes, and I then directed my first line through the gardens. Each man passed where he could, and our columns climbed the heights under a fire of musketry and cannon that, nevertheless, did not retard their progress. The crests were gained, and I threw forward my second line to the support of the first, which rushed on to the cry of "Vive l'Empereur!"

The artillery of reserve had, in its turn, been carried onwards with a rapidity that was almost incomprehensible when the obstacles of the river and the steepness of the slopes are taken into consideration. The enemy's battalions, driven back on the plateau, exchanged with our lines a cannonade and a fire of musketry that ended by their final retreat in very bad order, which the presence of some thousand horse would easily have enabled me to convert into a total rout. Night arrived, and I had to think of establishing our bivouac within reach of the water. I encamped on the field of battle itself while the enemy was disappearing in the horizon, leaving the ground strewed with his dead and wounded, a great number of whom he had however carried off.

While these events were passing on the right and at the centre, the lines of the English army crossed the river in front of the village of Burlik, and advanced against the positions the Russians had fortified, and where they had concentrated considerable masses, for they had not supposed that the steep slopes comprised between this point and the sea, and protected by a natural moat, could be taken by main force by our troops. The English army encountered, therefore, a very solidly-organised resistance. The combat that ensued was one of the hottest, and reflects the highest honour on our brave allies.

In fine, Monsieur le Maréchal, the battle of Alma, in which more than 120,000 men, with 180 pieces of cannon, have been engaged, is a brilliant victory; and the Russian army could not have raised its head again, if, as I stated before, I had had cavalry to cut up the broken and disjointed masses of infantry as they were retiring before us.

This battle consecrates in a signal manner the superiority of our arms at the beginning of this war. It has disconcerted in the highest degree the self-confidence of the Russian army, and especially their reliance on the positions they had long prepared beforehand, and where they awaited us. This army was composed of the 16th and 17th divisions of the Russian infantry, of one brigade of the 18th, of one brigade of the 14th divi-

sion of reserve, of the foot chasseurs of the 6th corps, armed with rifles carrying oblong bullets; of four artillery brigades, two of which were horse, and one battery, taken from the siege park of reserve, comprising twelve pieces of heavy ordnance. Their cavalry was about 5000 men, commanded by Prince Menschikoff in person.

It is difficult for us to compute the losses of the Russian army, but they must be considerable, if we may judge by the dead and wounded they could not remove, and who remain in our hands. In the ravines of the Alma, on the plateaux in front, on the ground forming the position carried by the English army, the soil is covered with more than ten thousand muskets, knapsacks, and different articles of equipment. We have devoted the whole of this day to bury their dead where found, and to tend their wounded, whom I caused to be conveyed along with our own to the vessels of the fleet, in order to be taken to Constantinople. All the Russian officers, including generals, are clothed with the coarse overcoat of the soldiers, and it is, consequently, difficult to distinguish them either among the dead or the small number of prisoners we have been able to make. However, it remains certain that the English army have captured two general officers.

The battle of Alma, in which the Allied armies have reciprocally given each other pledges they cannot forget, will strengthen the bonds that united them. The Ottoman division, that marched to the support of the Bosquet division in its flank movement, did wonders in speed to get into line, following the while the route along the border of the sea that I had traced out for them. It could not take an active part in the combat that was being fought before it; but these troops showed an ardour equal at least to our own, and I am happy at having to tell you all that I expect from the aid of these excellent auxiliaries.

Every one has brilliantly done his duty, and it will be difficult for me to select among the several corps the officers and soldiers that have shown most vigour in the action, and who ought to be the object of especial mention. I have already stated in this report the importance of the part played by the Bosquet division in its flank movement, during which his first brigade, established alone upon the heights, remained for a long time exposed to the fire of five gun batteries. The first division scaled the heights up its steepest slopes with an ardour of which its chief, General Canrobert, set the example. This honourable General Officer was struck on the breast by the splinter of a shell; but he was able to keep on horseback to the end of the action, and his wound will have no dangerous consequences. The Third Division, conducted with the greatest vigour by his Imperial Highness Prince Napoleon, took the most brilliant part in the combat fought on the hill plains; and I have been happy to address to the Prince my felicitations in the presence of his troops.

General Thomas, commanding the 2nd brigade of this division, has been grievously wounded by a shot, while energetically heading his troops in their attack of the hill-plain. The second brigade

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CHARLES STEVENS, Secretary.

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By order of the Committee.

GEORGE MIDDLETON, Secretary.

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